

VOL. XIV  
PAGES 975-1010

WEEK ENDING AUG. 10, 1956

**No. 32**

**CONTENTS**

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Quiz	ii
Fact Sheets	975
Pressures On Congress	996
Political Notes	994
Around The Capitol	993
Committee Roundup	993
Congressional Quotes	iii
Week In Congress	iv

# Congressional Support Of the President

*Page 975*

## *THE CATHOLIC VOTE*

*Page 997*

# Congressmen, Editors Pick 1956 Campaign Issues

*Page 991*

## *Democratic Veep Possibilities*

**Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey & Sen. Henry M. Jackson  
Potential Nominees Compared**

*Pages 1000, 1004, 1008*

**BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES**

*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

**1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060**

# Congressional Quiz

With the national conventions just around the corner, here is a quiz to test your convention IQ. If you can score 4 points, out of a possible 7, you know your conventions; if you can get all 7, you should be a delegate.

1. Q--The Democrats set a record for convention balloting in 1924 when they nominated John W. Davis on the 103rd ballot. The Republican record was 36 ballots in 1880. About how many Presidential candidates have been nominated on the first ballot? (a) one-half; (b) one-fourth; (c) one-fifth. (one point)

A--(a) is most nearly correct. Since 1856, the Republicans have nominated three-fourths of their Presidential candidates on the first ballot, Democrats about one-half.



2. Q--What city has been the site of more national nominating conventions than any other? (a) Philadelphia; (b) Baltimore; (c) Chicago. (one point)

A--(c). The 1956 Democratic convention will be the 22nd national nominating convention to be held in Chicago. Baltimore holds second place with 10 conventions to its credit; Philadelphia is third with seven.

3. Q--When the Republicans convene Aug. 20 in San Francisco, they can boast that their convention is unique in at least three respects. Can you name any one? (one point)

A--It will be the first GOP convention to be held in the Far West, the 100th anniversary of the first Republican nominating convention and the latest date a major political convention ever has been held. It also will be only the second time the Republicans have convened later than the Democrats and the second national convention to be held in San Francisco.

4. Q--Can you match the following people with their convention roles? (one-half point for each)

Arthur B. Langlie	GOP platform committee chairman
Sam Rayburn	Democratic keynoter
Frank G. Clement	Democratic parliamentarian
Clarence Cannon	GOP temporary chairman
William F. Knowland	GOP keynoter
Prescott Bush	Democratic permanent chairman

A--Langlie, GOP keynoter; Rayburn, Democratic permanent chairman; Clement, Democratic keynoter; Cannon, Democratic parliamentarian; Knowland, GOP temporary chairman; Bush, GOP platform committee chairman.

5. Q--True or false: It will require more delegate support to nominate the Democratic Presidential candidate than to nominate the Republican candidate. (one point)

A--True. The Democratic nominee must rack up at least 686½ votes, but his Republican counterpart needs only 662. But it's even worse than it looks! Because of the Democrats' system of fractional voting, most delegates will have only half a vote. Each GOP delegate will have one whole vote.

Copyright 1956, by Congressional Quarterly News Features  
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. CQ Weekly Report and index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Second class mail privileges authorized at Washington, District of Columbia.



## HOW CQ MEASURES CONGRESS' PERFORMANCE

The legislative record of the individual Senator or Representative is composed of actions -- or inactions -- many of which are not a matter of public record. As a member of one or more standing committees and their several subcommittees, where the shape of legislation generally is determined, the legislator participates in the making of important decisions, often behind closed doors. As bills move to the floor, he may be busy rounding up supporters -- again out of public view -- for an amendment that will be offered. On the floor he may or may not participate in the recorded debate. The only official record by which the actions of any legislator may be compared with those of his colleagues is the roll-call vote.

The great bulk of proposed legislation that reaches the floor is disposed of by voice vote -- without a record of each legislator's position. For example, Congress in 1956 passed 2,791 bills, yet recorded only 203 roll calls. Some of the legislation accepted or rejected by voice vote is important. Conversely, some of the matters disposed of by roll-call vote are relatively unimportant. Nevertheless, most roll calls involve substantial issues, and they provide, in the final analysis, the only indisputable record of each legislator's actions.

For these reasons, Congressional Quarterly publishes the results of all roll calls in specially designed voting charts. These show summaries of the proposals put to a vote and the positions recorded by the Members. CQ's roll-call charts present the individual Member's complete voting record, in so far as it is available.

This voting record, covering a wide span of legislative issues during any session, is inevitably open to partisan analysis and interpretation by the two major parties and other interested groups. In an attempt to provide students of Congress with a meaningful yet nonpartisan analysis of record voting, Congressional Quarterly conducts five separate and distinct studies, each under a specific system of ground rules, as follows:

• **PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT and OPPOSITION:** This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member of Congress supports or opposes the specific legislative requests or stands of the President. Key step is the choice of roll calls for inclusion in the tabulation. Only those votes are included on which it is possible to say that the President, were he a Member of Congress, would have voted "yea" or "nay" on the basis of his personal messages and statements issued before the vote was taken. This method results in the inclusion of some non-controversial votes as well as the exclusion of certain important roll calls on which the President's own position was not publicly clear at the time the vote was taken. Any departure from the method used, how-

ever, would lead to a subjective weighting of issues, the results of which would be open to serious challenge.

• **PARTY UNITY:** This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member votes with the majority of his party when that majority is opposed by a majority of the other party. Thus, by definition, roll calls included in the tabulation of Party Unity scores are selected automatically according to the numerical outcome of the vote. While this is an inherently arbitrary division, since the majority in question may range from unanimity to one more than the minority, it is the only method available that is free of bias. Any approach based on a yardstick determined by the votes of the respective party leaders runs into the fact that these leaders occasionally are to be found voting with a distinct party minority. In the absence of any more reliable method of determining party positions when they are in opposition, the system used by CQ provides the best index to a Member's support of his party relative to that of his party colleagues.

• **BIPARTISAN SUPPORT:** This study, in contrast to Party Unity, is designed to show the extent to which each Member votes with his party's majority when both party majorities are in agreement. All roll calls thus are classified automatically either as Party Unity or Bipartisan Support votes, according to the mathematical outcome. As in the case of the former, the size of the majorities may vary widely on Bipartisan Support votes, although they tend to be large in the case of votes on relatively non-controversial issues.

• **VOTING PARTICIPATION:** This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member actually casts "yea" or "nay" votes -- the only kind that can determine the legislative outcome -- on roll calls for which he is eligible. Relatively few Members score 100 percent since absences due to illness, committee sessions and travel are common. Voting Participation is not, however, a record of absenteeism as such. It is a measure of the relative extent to which Members make effective use of their voting privilege.

• **ON THE RECORD:** Members who, for one reason or another, do not cast "yea" or "nay" votes on roll calls are generally recorded as being for or against the measure voted upon. These recorded positions are added to the "yea" and "nay" votes in tabulating On The Record, which is a measure of the extent to which each Member makes his position on all roll-call votes a matter of public record.

Each of the foregoing studies is subject to the qualifications set forth in the ground rules for each study. Full understanding of these qualifications is essential to any interpretation placed upon the group and individual scores derived from the methods employed.

## Eisenhower Support

# 84th CONGRESS BACKS PRESIDENT ON 72% OF TEST VOTES

The Democratic 84th Congress backed President Eisenhower on 139 or 72 percent of the 192 roll calls in both sessions that presented clear-cut tests of support for his views. By contrast, the Republican 83rd Congress endorsed the President's position on 164 or 83 percent of the 198 roll calls that tested his program in 1953 and 1954.

On an annual basis, the ratio of Presidential victories on test votes dropped from a high of 90 percent in 1953 -- when he won 74 of 83 test roll calls -- to a low of 70 percent in 1956, when the President's position prevailed on 69 of 99 test votes.

Of the 69 victories in 1956, 43 saw majorities of Republicans and Democrats (present and voting) supporting the President's views. On another 21, a majority of Republicans backed the President when a majority of Democrats opposed him.

Of the 30 defeats administered in 1956, 23 were inflicted when a majority of Democrats opposed the President while a majority of Republicans supported him. Bipartisan majorities handed the President defeats on four occasions -- votes on social security and foreign aid in the Senate (Roll Call 107 and 123) and veterans' pensions in the House (RC 39 and 40).

On only five of the 99 test votes of 1956 did a majority of Democrats (present and voting) support the President's position when a majority of Republicans opposed it. These concerned aid to Yugoslavia (RC 90), funds for a District of Columbia bridge (RC 127) and a program for depressed areas (RC 129) in the Senate, and two amendments to the school aid bill (RC 45 and 46) in the House.

All of the 99 test votes are listed beginning on the 14th page of the Fact Sheet. They were selected by Congressional Quarterly from a total of 203 roll calls recorded in 1956. Basis for selection was a clear indication, as revealed in the President's own messages and public statements issued prior to the vote, that the President supported or opposed the proposal in question. (See Ground Rules, fourth page of Fact Sheet.)

## How President Fared

Outcome of the 99 Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 1956 is broken down as follows:

## Eisenhower Victories

Col. 1 -- Number of roll calls on which a majority of Republicans supported and a majority of Democrats opposed the President's position.

Col. 2 -- Number of roll calls on which majorities of both parties supported the President's position.

Col. 3 -- Number of roll calls on which a majority of Democrats supported the President while a majority of Republicans opposed him.

Col. 4 -- Total number of roll calls.

SENATE	1	2	3	4
Domestic Policy	12	10	1	24
Foreign Policy	5	13	1	20
Totals	17	23	2	44*

HOUSE	1	2	3	4
Domestic Policy	4	17	1	22
Foreign Policy	-	3	-	3
Totals	4	20	1	25

\*Total of 44 includes two roll calls (RC 34 and 92) on which the Republican majority supported the President while the Democrats divided evenly, 22-22.

## Eisenhower Defeats

Cols. 1, 3, and 4 are as above. Col. 2 shows number of roll calls on which majorities of both parties voted in opposition to the President's position.

SENATE	1	2	3	4
Domestic Policy	16	1	1	19
Foreign Policy	1	1	-	2
Totals	17	2	1	21*

HOUSE	1	2	3	4
Domestic Policy	6	2	1	9
Foreign Policy	-	2	1	-
Totals	6	2	1	9

\*Total of 21 includes one roll call (RC 66) on which the Democratic majority opposed the President while the Republicans divided evenly, 19-19.

## Support and Opposition

Individual Eisenhower Support and Opposition scores for each Senator and Representative for 1956 and for both sessions of the 84th Congress appear in the charts beginning on the fifth page of the Fact Sheet. These scores, as well as the composite scores for Republicans and Democrats that appear below, are tabulated solely on the basis of "yea" and "nay" votes on Eisenhower-issue roll calls as selected by Congressional Quarterly. Pairs and other announced stands do not count in this tabulation.

Failure to cast a "yea" or "nay" vote, for whatever reason, thus may serve to lower a Member's Support score. It does not, however, increase his Opposition score, which likewise is tabulated solely on the basis of "yea" and "nay" votes. In most instances, a Member's Support and Opposition scores add up to less than 100 percent. The difference represents the percentage of Eisenhower-issue roll calls on which he did not cast a "yea" or "nay" vote. Failure to vote often results from illness or absence on official business. A list of Members absent at times during 1956 for reasons of illness, personal or family follows.

## Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Among those who missed one or more 1956 roll calls because of their own illness or illness or death in their families:

Sens. Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and John Stennis (D Miss.).

Reps. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.), Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Alvin R. Bush (R Pa.), Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.), William J. Green Jr. (D Pa.), Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.), Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.), Oren Harris (D Ark.), Don Hayworth (D Mich.), William E. Hess (R Ohio), Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Richard E. Lankford (D Md.), William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), Russell V. Mack (R Wash.), D.R. Matthews (D Fla.).

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.), Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.), Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.), Gracie Pfost (D Idaho), Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), John H. Ray (R N.Y.), John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.), Antoni N. Sadlak (R Conn.), John P. Saylor (R Pa.), Hugh Scott (R Pa.), Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.), Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.), John F. Shelley (D Calif.), Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.), Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.), Homer Thornberry (D Texas), Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.), James W. Trimble (D Ark.), James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) and Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.).



# EISENHOWER SUPPORT SCORES BROKEN DOWN BY PARTY, REGION

## Breakdowns by Party

Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for Eisenhower Support and Opposition for 1956 and 1955-56:

	Republican		Democrat	
	1956	1955-56	1956	1955-56
<b>SUPPORT</b>				
Both chambers	72%	67%	48%	50%
Senate	72	72	39	44
House	72	65	52	52
<b>OPPOSITION</b>				
Both Chambers	19	22	40	37
Senate	18	16	49	38
House	19	24	37	37

Scores on 25 Foreign Policy roll calls in 1956 (22 in the Senate, 3 in the House):

	Republican	Democrat
<b>SUPPORT</b>		
Both chambers	68%	65%
Senate	67	57
House	70	76
<b>OPPOSITION</b>		
Both chambers	23	25
Senate	23	31
House	23	16

Scores on 74 Domestic Policy roll calls in 1956 (43 in the Senate, 31 in the House):

	Republican	Democrat
<b>SUPPORT</b>		
Both chambers	73%	45%
Senate	75	29
House	72	50
<b>OPPOSITION</b>		
Both chambers	18	43
Senate	16	58
House	18	39

## Breakdowns by Region

Regional Eisenhower Support scores for 1956:

	East	West	South	Midwest
<b>REPUBLICANS</b>				
Both chambers	75%	75%	75%	67%
Senate	84	73	--	61
House	71	77	75	70
<b>DEMOCRATS</b>				
Both chambers	52	49	44	56
Senate	44	39	36	48
House	54	59	48	57

Regional Foreign Policy Support scores for 1956:

	East	West	South	Midwest
<b>REPUBLICANS</b>				
Both chambers	86%	68%	67%	53%
Senate	86	63	--	53
House	85	79	67	53
<b>DEMOCRATS</b>				
Both chambers	77	66	53	88
Senate	63	60	49	86
House	89	92	61	89

Regional Domestic Policy Support scores for 1956:

	East	West	South	Midwest
<b>REPUBLICANS</b>				
Both chambers	75%	77%	76%	70%
Senate	89	78	--	65
House	70	76	76	72
<b>DEMOCRATS</b>				
Both chambers	47	44	43	51
Senate	35	28	29	29
House	50	55	47	54

## Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Support -- those who voted "with" the President most in 1956:

	Republican	Democrat
<b>SENATE</b>		
Martin (Pa.)	95%	Holland (Fla.) 66%
Flanders (Vt.)	94	Robertson (Va.) 57
Bennett (Utah)	94	Hayden (Ariz.) 55
Watkins (Utah)	92	Pastore (R.I.) 55
Allott (Colo.)	92	Kennedy (Mass.) 55
<b>HOUSE</b>		
Dawson (Utah)	100%	Yates (Ill.) 79%
Byrnes (Wis.)	97	Williams (N.J.) 79
Hyde (Md.)	94	Udall (Ariz.) 74
Ford (Mich.)	94	Boland (Mass.) 71
Ayres (Ohio)	94	Clark (Pa.) 71
		Magnuson (Wash.) 71
		Reuss (Wis.) 71

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Opposition -- those who voted "against" the President most in 1956:

	Republican	Democrat
<b>SENATE</b>		
Langer (N.D.)	66%	*Wofford (S.C.) 80%
Young (N.D.)	51	Johnston (S.C.) 75
McCarthy (Wis.)	43	McClellan (Ark.) 71
Case (S.D.)	42	Kerr (Okla.) 68
Curtis (Neb.)	37	Ervin (N.C.) 65
<b>HOUSE</b>		
Gross (Iowa)	50%	Dies (Texas) 59%
Smith (Kan.)	47	Dorn (S.C.) 59
Jonas (N.C.)	41	Jennings (Va.) 56
Utt (Calif.)	41	McMillan (S.C.) 56
Mason (Ill.)	41	Jones (N.C.) 56
		Flynt (Ga.) 56

\*Score based on 45 of 65 Eisenhower-issue roll calls for which Senator was eligible.

## Dispersion

Distribution of Congressmen's 1956 Eisenhower Support scores among 10 brackets of the percentage scale:

%	SENATE		HOUSE	
	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
90-99	8	0	11	0
80-89	13	0	39	0
70-79	5	0	76	7
60-69	11	1	44	51
50-59	4	8	23	88
40-49	3	15	4	53
30-39	3	14	1	21
20-29	0	8	3	9
10-19	0	3	0	1
0-9	0	0	0	0

Only one Member, Rep. William A. Dawson (R Utah), scored 100 percent in Eisenhower Support.

## References

For Eisenhower Boxscore, listing the President's 1956 legislative program, Weekly Report, p. 927. For Senators' and Representatives' 1956 scores on Eisenhower Support and Opposition, see charts beginning on fifth page. Details on Eisenhower Support in 1955 appear in the 1955 Almanac, p. 66.

## GROUND RULES FOR CQ IKE SUPPORT-OPPOSITION

• **EISENHOWER ISSUES** -- CQ analyzes all Presidential messages, press conference statements and other public statements in order to determine what the President, as distinct from other Administration spokesmen, does or does not want in the way of legislative action. The basic data of this analysis appears in the Presidential Boxscore (Weekly Report, p. 927). Most of the 99 Eisenhower-issue roll calls selected by CQ in 1956 related to the President's own program, as set forth in the Boxscore study. A few, however, related to legislative moves which the record shows he clearly supported or opposed at the time the vote was taken.

• **BORDERLINE CASES** -- By the time an issue reaches a vote, it may differ from the original form on which the President expressed himself. In such cases, CQ analyzes the measure to determine whether, on balance, the features favored by the President outweigh those he opposes or vice versa. Only then is the vote classified. For example, Senate passage of the Area Redevelopment Act (RC 129) was classed as an Eisenhower victory while the earlier rejection of an amendment placing the proposed Area Redevelopment Administration in the Department of Commerce (RC 128) was considered a defeat. While the President was on record in favor of the rejected amendment, he was not on record concerning the specific provisions of the Democratic-sponsored bill, S 2663, as passed by the Senate. CQ decided, however, that S 2663, on balance, contained the major features of the legislation requested by the President in his Economic Report, and classed passage of the bill as an Eisenhower victory, although a majority of Republicans voted against it.

• **IMPORTANT VOTES EXCLUDED** -- Occasionally, votes involve issues that contain features favorable and unfavorable to the President in nearly equal measure. Since such votes cannot be classed as victories or defeats, they are excluded from the tabulation, even though they may be important. For example, CQ excluded the House vote (RC 48) on passage of the Democratic-sponsored school construction bill (HR 7535), which was defeated, but included roll calls on two amendments and a motion. The President was clearly on record against the Gwinn and Powell amendments (RC 45 and 46), and for the motion to substitute the McConnell bill (RC 47). But it was not clear at the time whether he would have voted for or against passage of HR 7535, as amended, and when asked this question after the vote White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said: "We're interested in school rooms."

The President's own position, as distinct from that of other Administration officials, was not a matter of public record before several other important roll calls. These included votes on the natural gas bill, several electoral reform proposals, the Niagara power project (although later the President endorsed the bill), a Democratic-sponsored bill for a \$400 million atomic power reactor program and several key amendments to the social security bill. All of these votes therefore were excluded from the tabulation.

• **MOTIONS** -- Roll calls on motions to recommit, to reconsider or to table often are key tests that govern the legislative outcome. Several such votes were included among the 99 Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 1956. For example, the Senate first rejected (RC 32) a farm bill amendment, opposed by the President, to drop the requirement that states contribute to the cost of commodities furnished for disaster relief. Later, however, the Senate adopted a motion to reconsider the amendment (RC 40), then agreed to the amendment first rejected (RC 41).

• **RULES** -- In the House, debate on most significant bills is governed by rules that restrict time and may bar floor amendments. These rules must be adopted by the House before the bills in question may be considered. Members may vote for the rule, in order to permit debate, although they intend to vote against the bill. Generally, however, a vote against a rule is a vote against the bill, and vice versa, since rejection of the rule prevents consideration of the bill. CQ assumed that if the President favored a bill, he favored the rule, unless it was a closed rule. For example, a rule for consideration of the Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation project, favored by the President, was defeated the day before adjournment (RC 68), effectively killing the bill. This roll call was classed as a defeat for the President.

• **APPROPRIATIONS** -- Generally, roll calls on appropriations are excluded from this tabulation, since it seldom is possible to pin down the President's position on the revisions Congress almost invariably makes in the sums allowed. Exceptions to this rule apply to foreign aid appropriations, since the program although recurring is not permanent, and to cuts or increases in other measures that clearly concern aspects of Presidential policy. For example, the Senate's vote (RC 86) to increase Air Force funds by \$800 million was a clear challenge to the President's views on national defense, and was tabulated as a defeat, as was the previous vote rejecting a compromise increase of \$350 million (RC 85).

• **FAILURES TO VOTE** -- In tabulating the Support and Opposition scores of Members on the selected Eisenhower-issue roll calls, CQ counts only "yea" and "nay" votes on the ground that only an actual vote affects the outcome. Most failures to vote are based on valid reasons such as absence because of illness or official business. A list of Members absent at one time or another during 1956 because of illness appears on the second page of the Fact Sheet.

• **WEIGHTING** -- All Eisenhower-issue roll calls have equal statistical weight in this analysis. For example, included among the 99 Eisenhower-issue votes of 1956 were nine on which no opposition votes were recorded. Five of these recorded the Senate's approval of certain treaties. A Member's votes for these measures, all favored by the President, count as heavily in his score as his votes on as many controversial issues decided by close margins. Any system of differential weighting, however, would make the analysis less objective and, by the same token, less useful.



## Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

## Senate Foreign Policy-1956 &amp; 84th Congress

1. SUPPORT SCORE, Foreign Policy, 1956. Percentage of 22 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

2. OPPOSITION SCORE, Foreign Policy, 1956. Percentage of 22 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

3. SUPPORT SCORE, Foreign Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 52 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 52 roll calls include the 22 in 1956.)

4. OPPOSITION SCORE, Foreign Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 52 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

## Headnotes

\*Not a Member of Congress during first session.

† Not eligible for all 22 Eisenhower-issue foreign policy roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4			
<b>ALABAMA</b>						<b>IOWA</b>						<b>NEBRASKA</b>						<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Hill D. . . . .	55	41	75	23		Hickenlooper R. . . . .	86	0	83	0		Curtis R. . . . .	36	64	56	42		Green D. . . . .	55	14	65	8
Sparkman D. . . . .	73	23	83	13		Martin R. . . . .	86	0	88	0		Hruska R. . . . .	36	64	50	42		Pastore D. . . . .	77	23	88	12
<b>ARIZONA</b>						<b>KANSAS</b>						<b>NEVADA</b>						<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Goldwater R. . . . .	23	55	44	38		Carlson R. . . . .	82	5	88	4		Bible D. . . . .	32	68	56	38		Johnston D. . . . .	23	73	46	52
Hayden D. . . . .	91	9	90	6		Schaeppel R. . . . .	55	27	52	15		Malone R. . . . .	27	73	31	44		Wofford D. . . . .	25†	75†	*	*
<b>ARKANSAS</b>						<b>KENTUCKY</b>						<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>						<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Fullbright D. . . . .	77	5	65	12		Humphreys D. . . . .	47†	21†	*	*		Bridges R. . . . .	64	32	63	13		Case R. . . . .	27	59	46	31
McClellan D. . . . .	27	73	48	37		Clements D. . . . .	59	41	69	19		Cotton R. . . . .	77	18	83	8		Mundt R. . . . .	55	36	65	25
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						<b>LOUISIANA</b>						<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
Knowland R. . . . .	91	9	96	4		Ellender D. . . . .	50	50	63	37		Case R. . . . .	95	0	98	0		Gore D. . . . .	73	23	58	23
Kuchel R. . . . .	91	9	92	4		Long D. . . . .	45	50	58	40		Smith R. . . . .	95	0	92	0		Kefauver D. . . . .	41	5	56	12
<b>COLORADO</b>						<b>MAINE</b>						<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						<b>TEXAS</b>				
Allott R. . . . .	95	0	79	0		Payne R. . . . .	91	9	96	4		Anderson D. . . . .	64	36	69	21		Daniel D. . . . .	9	0	46	12
Millikin R. . . . .	68	14	87	6		Smith R. . . . .	91	9	88	4		Chavez D. . . . .	23	50	29	27		Johnson D. . . . .	86	9	62	6
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>						<b>MARYLAND</b>						<b>NEW YORK</b>						<b>UTAH</b>				
Bush R. . . . .	86	5	83	2		Massachusetts	91	0	94	0		Ives R. . . . .	86	9	92	4		Bennett R. . . . .	100	0	94	0
Purcell R. . . . .	91	9	94	4		Butler R. . . . .	73	18	79	12		Lehman D. . . . .	100	0	88	12		Watkins R. . . . .	100	0	85	0
<b>DELAWARE</b>						<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>						<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>						<b>VERMONT</b>				
Frear D. . . . .	23	77	40	38		Kennedy D. . . . .	86	9	40	8		Ervin D. . . . .	27	64	56	37		Aliken R. . . . .	100	0	94	0
Williams R. . . . .	45	55	60	37		Saltonstall R. . . . .	91	5	94	2		Scott D. . . . .	64	23	75	15		Flanders R. . . . .	91	5	71	2
<b>FLORIDA</b>						<b>MICHIGAN</b>						<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>						<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Holland D. . . . .	91	5	94	4		McNamara D. . . . .	100	0	85	10		Langer R. . . . .	36	64	29	60		Byrd D. . . . .	36	50	50	38
Smathers D. . . . .	32	36	65	21		Potter R. . . . .	36	5	58	2		Young R. . . . .	23	68	44	48		Robertson D. . . . .	59	36	62	27
<b>GEORGIA</b>						<b>MINNESOTA</b>						<b>OHIO</b>						<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
George D. . . . .	82	14	77	6		Humphrey D. . . . .	95	5	81	12		Bender R. . . . .	82	5	77	2		Jackson D. . . . .	77	23	81	15
Russell D. . . . .	27	50	44	38		Thye R. . . . .	100	0	98	0		Bricker R. . . . .	32	59	50	31		Magnuson D. . . . .	36	50	52	29
<b>IDAHO</b>						<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>						<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Dworshak R. . . . .	36	64	56	44		Eastland D. . . . .	18	68	40	46		Kerr D. . . . .	41	55	54	38		LaIRD D. . . . .	55†	15†	*	*
Welker R. . . . .	27	27	42	29		Stennis D. . . . .	45	55	71	29		Monroney D. . . . .	55	36	73	21		Nelly D. . . . .	41	0	58	8
<b>ILLINOIS</b>						<b>MISSOURI</b>						<b>OREGON</b>						<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Dirksen R. . . . .	86	9	85	4		Hennings D. . . . .	95	5	83	4		Morse D. . . . .	77	14	75	19		McCarthy R. . . . .	23	55	35	35
Douglas D. . . . .	82	14	88	10		Symington D. . . . .	59	41	79	21		Neuberger D. . . . .	95	5	87	10		Wiley R. . . . .	59	5	69	2
<b>INDIANA</b>						<b>MONTANA</b>						<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>				
Capehart R. . . . .	41	32	54	17		Mansfield D. . . . .	68	18	71	17		Duff R. . . . .	100	0	92	0		Barrett R. . . . .	36	59	52	40
Jenner R. . . . .	23	41	33	38		Murray D. . . . .	68	5	56	8		Martin R. . . . .	95	5	90	4		O'Mahoney D. . . . .	27	55	46	29



## Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

## Senate Domestic Policy-1956 &amp; 84th Congress

1. SUPPORT SCORE, Domestic Policy, 1956. Percentage of 43 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

2. OPPOSITION SCORE, Domestic Policy, 1956. Percentage of 43 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

3. SUPPORT SCORE, Domestic Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 65 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 65 roll calls include the 43 in 1956.)

4. OPPOSITION SCORE, Domestic Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 65 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

## Headnotes

\*Not a Member of Congress during first session.  
†Not eligible for all 43 Eisenhower-issue domestic policy roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Hill D. . . . .	26	72	26	69	Hickenlooper R. . . . .	70	16	68	14	Curtis R. . . . .	77	23	78	22	Green D. . . . .	42	47	32	49
Sparkman D. . . . .	26	67	29	62	Martin R. . . . .	77	16	75	12	Hruska R. . . . .	84	16	80	18	Pastore D. . . . .	44	40	40	45
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Goldwater R. . . . .	86	7	83	11	Carlson R. . . . .	63	21	68	17	Bibbe D. . . . .	35	58	42	52	Johnston D. . . . .	23	77	23	75
Hayden D. . . . .	37	60	40	58	Schoeppel R. . . . .	77	16	72	15	Melone R. . . . .	70	14	68	15	Wofford D. . . . .	16†	84†	*	*
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Fulbright D. . . . .	23	56	26	58	Humphreys D. . . . .	42†	50†	*	*	Bridges R. . . . .	60	7	63	5	Case R. . . . .	58	33	60	32
McClellan D. . . . .	26	70	31	62	Clements D. . . . .	19	60	25	55	Cotton R. . . . .	86	9	82	14	Mundi R. . . . .	58	30	57	32
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
Knowland R. . . . .	86	14	86	14	Elliander D. . . . .	28	63	35	57	Case R. . . . .	88	12	83	17	Gore D. . . . .	33	47	31	51
Kuchel R. . . . .	84	12	77	18	Long D. . . . .	23	60	29	57	Smith R. . . . .	88	5	85	5	Kefauver D. . . . .	7	35	15	42
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>				
Allott R. . . . .	91	9	88	9	Payne R. . . . .	91	9	88	12	Anderson D. . . . .	42	47	38	45	Daniel D. . . . .	19	56	25	57
Millikin R. . . . .	56	16	66	11	Smith R. . . . .	84	16	71	20	Chavez D. . . . .	14	58	25	52	Johnson D. . . . .	30	67	29	60
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>UTAH</b>				
Bush R. . . . .	79	14	72	18	Beall R. . . . .	77	12	77	15	Ives R. . . . .	67	12	63	20	Bennett R. . . . .	91	9	89	9
Purcell R. . . . .	86	9	78	12	Butler R. . . . .	84	12	78	15	Lahman D. . . . .	28	67	32	65	Watkins R. . . . .	88	12	88	12
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>				
Frear D. . . . .	49	49	42	52	Kennedy D. . . . .	40	44	29	34	Ervin D. . . . .	23	65	28	65	Aiken R. . . . .	74	16	77	17
Williams R. . . . .	88	12	82	17	Saltonstall R. . . . .	88	9	86	8	Scott D. . . . .	21	56	28	54	Flanders R. . . . .	95	2	88	5
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Holland D. . . . .	53	44	57	42	McNamara D. . . . .	30	70	31	68	Langer R. . . . .	30	67	26	69	Byrd D. . . . .	47	21	49	25
Smathers D. . . . .	37	33	29	45	Potter R. . . . .	79	5	72	9	Young R. . . . .	42	42	42	42	Robertson D. . . . .	56	33	57	34
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
George D. . . . .	21	58	28	49	Humphrey D. . . . .	30	70	29	65	Bender R. . . . .	67	14	72	14	Jackson D. . . . .	26	74	32	66
Russell D. . . . .	30	56	32	54	Thye R. . . . .	67	33	69	26	Bricker R. . . . .	77	12	80	11	Magnuson D. . . . .	26	65	31	60
<b>IDAHOO</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Dworshak R. . . . .	74	16	74	18	Eastland D. . . . .	44	42	45	40	Kerr D. . . . .	26	74	32	66	Laird D. . . . .	22†	69†	*	*
Welker R. . . . .	51	21	48	26	Stennis D. . . . .	35	58	37	58	Monroney D. . . . .	26	65	32	62	Neely D. . . . .	16	42	20	51
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>OREGON</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Dirksen R. . . . .	86	7	78	8	Hennings D. . . . .	26	70	28	66	Morse D. . . . .	23	65	26	65	McCarthy R. . . . .	47	37	51	31
Douglas D. . . . .	33	60	29	65	Symington D. . . . .	26	72	31	66	Neuberger D. . . . .	30	70	32	68	Wiley R. . . . .	49	16	45	17
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>				
Copehart R. . . . .	53	21	58	20	Mansfield D. . . . .	30	70	34	65	Duff R. . . . .	84	9	75	18	Barrett R. . . . .	81	14	78	14
Jenner R. . . . .	70	19	68	17	Murray D. . . . .	23	60	20	49	Martin R. . . . .	95	5	94	5	O'Mahoney D. . . . .	26	60	31	58

### Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

**House-All Issues-1956 & 84th Congress**

1. OVERALL SUPPORT Score, 80th Congress. Percentage of 34 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.
2. OVERALL OPPOSITION Score, 80th Congress. Percentage of 34 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.
3. OVERALL SUPPORT Score, 84th Congress. Percentage of 75 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 75 roll calls include the 34 in 1956).
4. OVERALL OPPOSITION Score, 84th Congress. Percentage of 75 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

### Headnotes

\*Not a Member of Congress during first session.

† Not eligible for all 34 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

†† Died Aug. 5, 1956.

1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4																			
<b>ALABAMA</b>																																		
3 Andrews D. . . . .	47	50	40	56	Los Angeles County					4 Flynt D. . . . .	32	56	32	61	7 Bray R. . . . .	68	29	57	40															
1 Baykin D. . . . .	38	29	37	31	23 Doyle D. . . . .	47	41	49	35	3 Forrester D. . . . .	53	44	48	51	11 Brownson R. . . . .	68	24	71	21															
7 Elliott D. . . . .	56	38	56	40	21 Hiestand R. . . . .	74	24	68	29	9 Landrum D. . . . .	50	50	45	55	3 Crumppacker R. . . . .	65	26	67	27															
2 Grant D. . . . .	35	35	39	45	25 Hillings R. . . . .	65	12	60	8	7 Lanham D. . . . .	47	47	51	47	8 Danton D. . . . .	59	32	56	39															
9 Huddleston D. . . . .	59	41	57	41	20 Hinhaw R. . . . .	71	15	69	17	2 Pilcher D. . . . .	38	35	45	39	2 Halleck R. . . . .	85	3	81	7															
8 Jones D. . . . .	59	38	60	37	19 Hollifield D. . . . .	47	41	52	37	1 Preston D. . . . .	50	38	56	37	6 Harden R. . . . .	79	15	79	19															
5 Rains D. . . . .	50	30	55	32	22 Holt R. . . . .	65	21	59	20	6 Vinson D. . . . .	50	38	61	33	10 Harvey R. . . . .	82	18	80	20															
4 Roberts D. . . . .	59	38	53	32	18 Houser R. . . . .	76	15	72	21	<b>IDAHO</b>					1 Madden D. . . . .	56	41	59	39															
6 Selden D. . . . .	65	35	52	47	16 Jackson R. . . . .	74	18	60	13	2 Budge R. . . . .	71	29	60	31	9 Wilson R. . . . .	56	35	65	28															
<b>ARIZONA</b>																																		
1 Rhodes R. . . . .	88	6	79	20	17 King D. . . . .	50	44	59	37	1 Pfost D. . . . .	62	32	57	37	<b>IOWA</b>																			
2 Udall D. . . . .	74	24	68	27	24 Lipscomb R. . . . .	74	24	69	29	<b>ILLINOIS</b>					5 Cunningham R. . . . .	82	15	80	19															
<b>ARKANSAS</b>																																		
1 Gethings D. . . . .	65	32	59	35	15 McDonough R. . . . .	76	21	65	32	16 Allen R. . . . .	74	18	77	17	6 Dooliver R. . . . .	65	15	65	21															
4 Harris D. . . . .	56	38	60	35	26 Roosevelt D. . . . .	47	44	51	43	17 Aranda R. . . . .	85	9	84	12	3 Gross R. . . . .	50	50	45	53															
5 Hays D. . . . .	65	29	60	25	<b>COLORADO</b>					19 Chipfield R. . . . .	74	18	57	17	8 Hoovan R. . . . .	71	26	60	31															
2 Mills D. . . . .	53	44	60	39	4 Aspinall D. . . . .	68	32	64	36	25 Gray D. . . . .	56	35	48	45	7 Jensen R. . . . .	53	38	48	44															
6 Norrell D. . . . .	44	47	45	47	3 Chenoweth R. . . . .	91	9	75	25	21 Mack D. . . . .	59	35	55	35	4 LeCompte R. . . . .	76	24	76	24															
3 Trimble D. . . . .	65	32	68	31	2 Hill R. . . . .	85	15	71	24	15 Mason R. . . . .	47	41	40	48	1 Schweigel R. . . . .	79	18	73	20															
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>																																		
7 Allen R. . . . .	85	15	79	25	1 Rogers D. . . . .	65	35	61	39	24 Price D. . . . .	59	35	64	32	2 Talle R. . . . .	74	26	61	29															
6 Baldwin R. . . . .	82	18	75	25	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					14 Vacancy . . . . .	<b>INDIANA</b>					1 Avery R. . . . .	71	24	69	20														
2 Engle D. . . . .	68	26	65	31	3 Cretella R. . . . .	68	12	65	23	20 Simpson R. . . . .	71	29	63	33	3 George R. . . . .	71	24	61	25															
10 Gubser R. . . . .	82	6	72	8	1 Dodd D. . . . .	65	24	63	28	18 Valde R. . . . .	68	9	61	20	5 Hope R. . . . .	76	12	71	17															
14 Hagen D. . . . .	62	35	67	31	4 Marano R. . . . .	76	15	73	17	23 Vursell R. . . . .	65	15	65	24	4 Reas R. . . . .	76	21	67	31															
11 Johnson R. . . . .	68	12	69	12	5 Patterson R. . . . .	74	15	63	29	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					2 Scribner R. . . . .	65	24	64	29															
4 Mailliard R. . . . .	82	15	73	15	AL Sadlak R. . . . .	82	9	67	20	7 Bowler D. . . . .	47	35	49	36	6 Smith R. . . . .	50	47	44	51															
8 Miller D. . . . .	47	24	54	28	2 Seely-Brown R. . . . .	79	15	68	27	12 Boyle D. . . . .	65	35	64	35	<b>KENTUCKY</b>																			
3 Moss D. . . . .	65	32	65	35	<b>DELAWARE</b>					13 Church R. . . . .	79	21	67	33	4 Chelf D. . . . .	56	44	60	40															
29 Phillips R. . . . .	50	24	57	27	AL McDowell D. . . . .	47	29	49	31	1 Dawson D. . . . .	56	32	43	28	1 Gregory D. . . . .	50	35	57	29															
5 Shelley D. . . . .	32	26	31	25	<b>FLORIDA</b>					8 Gordon D. . . . .	50	26	57	28	2 Natcher D. . . . .	56	44	55	45															
27 Sheppard D. . . . .	56	35	55	31	2 Bennett D. . . . .	53	47	60	40	10 Hoffman R. . . . .	26	15	32	28	7 Perkins D. . . . .	62	32	48	40															
12 Siak D. . . . .	65	32	65	32	1 Cramer R. . . . .	74	24	79	17	4 Kuczyński D. . . . .	53	41	56	35	3 Robison R. . . . .	91	9	75	21															
13 Teague R. . . . .	74	24	77	21	7 Falcetti D. . . . .	59	35	63	29	4 McKay R. . . . .	65	26	40	40	8 Siler R. . . . .	71	26	59	31															
28 Utt R. . . . .	56	41	53	39	4 Haley D. . . . .	32	50	41	48	3 Murray D. . . . .	56	44	64	36	5 Spence D. . . . .	53	44	53	36															
30 Wilson R. . . . .	53	18	57	23	5 Harlong D. . . . .	44	44	48	36	6 O'Brian D. . . . .	62	38	65	33	6 Watts D. . . . .	38	38	44	39															
9 Younger R. . . . .	85	12	83	13	8 Matthews D. . . . .	44	44	55	40	2 O'Hara D. . . . .	62	38	63	37	<b>LOUISIANA</b>																			
<b>GEORGIA</b>																				11 Sheehan R. . . . .	68	18	60	28	<b>MAINE</b>					2 Boggis D. . . . .	59	35	63	32
8 Blitch D. . . . .	35	47	35	48	6 Rogers D. . . . .	50	50	51	48	9 Yates D. . . . .	79	21	69	24	4 Brooks D. . . . .	44	38	49	39															
10 Brown D. . . . .	56	44	57	43	3 Sikes D. . . . .	38	53	45	45	<b>INDIANA</b>					1 Hebert D. . . . .	47	29	49	29															
5 Davis D. . . . .	47	50	41	55	<b>HOUSTON</b>					4 Adair R. . . . .	71	15	59	32	8 Long D. . . . .	53	35	56	39															
<b>HAWAII</b>																				5 Beamer R. . . . .	76	24	60	40	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>									
<b>IDAHO</b>																				<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>IOWA</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KENTUCKY</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																				<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>				
<b>KANSAS</b>																																		

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
6 Morrison D. . . . .	38	26	31	29	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	2 Chase R. . . . .	65	35	64	27	2 Fountain D. . . . .	44	44	52	41	5 Richards D. . . . .	47	32	49	33
5 Passman D. . . . .	41	44	44	41	3 Harrison R. . . . .	71	21	67	25	10 Jones R. . . . .	59	41	53	45	2 Riley D. . . . .	47	47	47	44	
7 Thompson D. . . . .	24	24	35	32	4 Miller R. . . . .	76	21	73	24	11 Jones D. . . . .	38	56	37	60	1 Rivers D. . . . .	41	47	41	37	
3 Willis D. . . . .	41	41	41	45	1 Weaver R. . . . .	68	29	63	33	12 Shuford D. . . . .	47	50	40	52	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					2 Berry R. . . . .	65	26	53	41	
1 Hale R. . . . .	71	18	75	17	AL Young R. . . . .	79	15	63	19	AL Burdick R. . . . .	65	32	47	49	1 Love R. . . . .	74	18	69	24	
3 McIntire R. . . . .	88	6	69	25	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					AL Krueger R. . . . .	65	26	52	27	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
2 Nelson R. . . . .	38	0	41	24	2 Bass R. . . . .	85	9	81	13	<b>OHIO</b>					2 Baker R. . . . .	88	9	83	20	
<b>MARYLAND</b>					1 Arrow R. . . . .	65	24	61	29	9 Ashley D. . . . .	68	29	67	29	6 Bass D. . . . .	38	35	48	37	
2 Devereux R. . . . .	88	12	81	17	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					14 Ayres R. . . . .	94	3	83	9	8 Cooper D. . . . .	62	38	65	35	
4 Fallon D. . . . .	56	38	60	28	11 Addonizio D. . . . .	59	35	64	32	13 Baumhart R. . . . .	56	26	59	29	9 Davis D. . . . .	47	32	36	29	
7 Friedel D. . . . .	65	32	63	33	3 Auchincloss R. . . . .	91	6	79	20	8 Betts R. . . . .	68	26	59	35	4 Evans D. . . . .	53	36	55	35	
3 Garmetz D. . . . .	41	47	43	41	8 Canfield R. . . . .	76	15	49	20	22 Britton, F.P. R. . . . .	88	6	81	12	3 Frazier D. . . . .	59	41	53	40	
6 Hyde R. . . . .	94	6	84	20	5 Freilinghoyen R. . . . .	88	3	83	7	11 Bolton, O.P. R. . . . .	79	12	47	8	7 Murray D. . . . .	62	29	61	33	
5 Luskford D. . . . .	53	38	61	35	2 Hand R. . . . .	79	18	60	29	16 Bow R. . . . .	71	26	60	37	5 Priest D. . . . .	41	35	56	32	
1 Miller R. . . . .	82	15	80	20	12 Kean R. . . . .	82	18	79	13	7 Brown R. . . . .	68	24	60	35	1 Reece R. . . . .	76	12	55	13	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					9 Owens R. . . . .	56	21	55	29	5 Clevenger R. . . . .	56	32	49	28	<b>TEXAS</b>					
6 Bates R. . . . .	82	15	80	19	10 Rodino D. . . . .	62	35	65	32	20 Feighan D. . . . .	59	38	59	35	5 Alger R. . . . .	68	32	71	28	
2 Boland D. . . . .	71	24	63	32	13 Steninski D. . . . .	53	32	51	33	18 Hays D. . . . .	38	44	39	45	14 Bell D. . . . .	21	18	28	33	
10 Curtis R. . . . .	65	24	72	21	4 Thompson D. . . . .	62	29	64	28	15 Henderson R. . . . .	68	32	56	40	2 Brooks D. . . . .	44	35	57	33	
4 Donahue D. . . . .	56	29	51	36	14 Tunulty D. . . . .	53	44	56	41	2 Hess R. . . . .	68	24	65	19	17 Bures D. . . . .	29	38	44	41	
1 Heseltine R. . . . .	85	12	75	9	7 Widall R. . . . .	91	3	73	20	10 Jenkins R. . . . .	62	21	63	28	AL Dries D. . . . .	41	59	44	52	
7 Lane D. . . . .	26	3	37	28	6 Williams D. . . . .	79	21	71	25	19 Kirwan D. . . . .	56	35	63	29	7 Dowdy D. . . . .	35	41	39	49	
8 Macdonald D. . . . .	59	29	57	33	1 Walvarton R. . . . .	71	21	63	32	4 McCulloch R. . . . .	59	29	51	29	21 Fisher D. . . . .	62	38	51	48	
14 Martin R. . . . .	85	9	81	11	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					17 McGregg R. . . . .	76	24	57	17	3 Gentry D. . . . .	47	38	43	51	
12 McCormack D. . . . .	62	35	67	32	AL Dempsey D. . . . .	59	38	55	29	23 Minshall R. . . . .	68	12	79	20	20 Kilday D. . . . .	65	32	57	35	
9 Nicholson R. . . . .	82	18	67	33	AL Fernandez D. . . . .	68	24	65	29	6 Polk D. . . . .	59	38	45	40	15 Kilgore D. . . . .	62	38	60	40	
11 O'Neill D. . . . .	56	35	64	31	<b>NEW YORK</b>					3 Schenck R. . . . .	74	26	65	35	19 Mahon D. . . . .	59	41	39	41	
3 Philbin D. . . . .	65	29	56	39	3 Becker R. . . . .	74	24	76	20	1 Scherer R. . . . .	62	24	60	25	1 Patman D. . . . .	35	26	53	28	
5 Rogers R. . . . .	76	21	65	33	37 Cole R. . . . .	53	24	63	19	21 Vanik D. . . . .	62	35	61	32	11 Poage D. . . . .	50	50	57	41	
13 Wigglesworth R. . . . .	82	15	81	17	2 Denounian R. . . . .	71	15	79	12	21 Vorys R. . . . .	85	6	81	13	4 Rayburn D. . . . .	-	-	-	-	
<b>MICHIGAN</b>					26 Gamble R. . . . .	29	9	45	8	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					18 Rogers D. . . . .	44	53	44	55	
12 Bennett R. . . . .	76	24	57	39	27 Gwinn R. . . . .	41	18	45	25	3 Albert D. . . . .	59	38	65	33	16 Rutherford D. . . . .	50	41	48	47	
8 Bentley R. . . . .	74	12	67	15	32 Kearney R. . . . .	65	26	45	25	1 Belcher R. . . . .	62	26	57	33	6 Teague D. . . . .	44	35	51	32	
10 Cedarberg R. . . . .	88	9	72	24	38 Keating R. . . . .	74	21	71	27	2 Edmondson D. . . . .	59	29	57	36	8 Thomas D. . . . .	53	41	59	37	
18 Dandero R. . . . .	85	12	73	17	33 Kilburn R. . . . .	62	24	65	15	5 Jarman D. . . . .	65	32	55	41	9 Thompson D. . . . .	59	38	63	35	
5 Ford R. . . . .	94	6	91	9	40 Miller R. . . . .	62	26	51	32	4 Steed D. . . . .	56	41	53	36	10 Thornberry D. . . . .	26	18	52	23	
6 Hayworth D. . . . .	59	32	60	31	39 O'Brien D. . . . .	47	41	47	41	6 Wickersham D. . . . .	41	24	47	36	12 Wright D. . . . .	65	35	61	37	
4 Hoffman R. . . . .	47	32	43	43	39 Osterberg R. . . . .	79	21	76	24	<b>OREGON</b>					<b>UTAH</b>					
3 Johansen R. . . . .	56	35	53	40	42 Pillion R. . . . .	59	35	67	29	2 Coan R. . . . .	74	26	64	32	2 Dawson R. . . . .	100	0	77	23	
11 Knox R. . . . .	76	21	56	33	41 Radwan R. . . . .	74	21	56	20	4 Ellsworth R. . . . .	82	18	68	20	1 Dixon R. . . . .	91	0	77	17	
2 Reader R. . . . .	82	15	72	15	43 Reed R. . . . .	71	18	48	12	3 Green D. . . . .	59	38	57	41	<b>VERMONT</b>					
9 Thompson R. . . . .	71	18	59	33	35 Riehlman R. . . . .	82	18	69	20	1 Norblad R. . . . .	91	9	75	13	AL Prouty R. . . . .	79	15	69	15	
7 Walcott R. . . . .	65	12	67	12	28 St. George R. . . . .	76	21	75	15	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>					36 Taber R. . . . .	59	38	59	39	30 Holland D. . . . .	53†	34†	*	*	4 Abbott D. . . . .	47	53	47	52	
13 Diggs D. . . . .	44	26	47	28	31 Taylor R. . . . .	50	29	49	31	17 Bush R. . . . .	71	24	61	35	10 Broyhill R. . . . .	85	12	83	13	
15 Dingell D. . . . .	62	35	*	*	1 Wainwright R. . . . .	79	9	77	7	25 Clark D. . . . .	71	26	59	35	3 Gary D. . . . .	56	44	64	35	
17 Griffiths D. . . . .	59	32	56	33	29 Wharton R. . . . .	59	29	65	28	29 Corbett R. . . . .	76	18	75	21	2 Hardy D. . . . .	56	41	60	33	
16 Lesinski D. . . . .	65	32	59	29	34 Williams R. . . . .	59	21	61	29	9 Dague R. . . . .	74	24	69	29	7 Harrison D. . . . .	53	47	59	41	
1 Machrowicz D. . . . .	53	35	59	29	<b>New York City</b>					28 Eberharter D. . . . .	18	18	13	8	9 Jennings D. . . . .	41	56	45	51	
14 Rabaut D. . . . .	53	41	60	35	8 Anuso D. . . . .	41	32	47	29	12 Fenton R. . . . .	79	15	65	31	6 Poff R. . . . .	76	24	68	32	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>					5 Bosch R. . . . .	65	35	60	35	11 Flood D. . . . .	50	38	48	44	1 Robeson D. . . . .	53	47	51	48	
7 Andersen R. . . . .	65	26	52	44	24 Buckley D. . . . .	32	29	35	25	27 Fulton R. . . . .	74	18	67	24	8 Smith D. . . . .	59	41	56	40	
1 Andersen R. . . . .	76	21	61	37	11 Celler D. . . . .	53	32	52	32	23 Gavin R. . . . .	62	29	55	40	5 Tuok D. . . . .	44	50	43	51	
8 Blatnik D. . . . .	62	35	61	32	17 Coudert R. . . . .	68	18	68	17	7 James R. . . . .	71	24	53	28	<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
5 Judd R. . . . .	88	3	72	13	20 Davidson D. . . . .	47	35	53	33	24 Kearns R. . . . .	74	6	57	20	4 Holmes R. . . . .	88	12	91	9	
9 Knutson D. . . . .	47	32	48	33	7 Delaney D. . . . .	59	38	65	31	21 Kelley D. . . . .	26	24	36	32	5 Horan R. . . . .	76	18	68	19	
6 Marshall D. . . . .	62	38	60	40	23 Dollinger D. . . . .	50	38	53	32	8 King R. . . . .	44	32	47	32	3 Meek R. . . . .	76	15	65	24	
4 McCarthy D. . . . .	59	26	60	28	18 Donovan D. . . . .	53	26	57	27	13 McConnell R. . . . .	65	9	61	15	AL Magnuson D. . . . .	71	29	68	31	
2 O'Hara R. . . . .	21	0	37	25	12 Dom R. . . . .	76	24	73	23	26 Morgan D. . . . .	41	32	43	43	1 Pelly R. . . . .	79	18	77	19	
3 Wier D. . . . .	53	41	47	47	22 Healey D. . . . .	53†	37†	*	*	16 Munna R. . . . .	68	21	44	20	6 Tollefson R. . . . .	68	9	63	23	
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					25 Fino R. . . . .	71	26	69	25	19 Quigley D. . . . .	62	32	57	35	2 Westford R. . . . .	91	6	76	17	
1 Abemethy D. . . . .	53	47	48	51	6 Holtzman D. . . . .	65	32	65	31	14 Rhodes D. . . . .	68	29	60	39	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
6 Calmer D. . . . .	47	53	41	35	10 Kelly D. . . . .	53	32	57	28	22 Saylor R. . . . .	62	24	57	35	3 Bailey D. . . . .	41	26	39	40	
3 Smith D. . . . .	68	32	68	31	9 Keogh D. . . . .	56	35	57	32	18 Simpson R. . . . .	68	6	64	17	4 Burnside D. . . . .	68	26	56	40	
2 Whitten D. . . . .	47	44	45	47	19 Klein D. . . . .	41	32	48	33	20 Van Zandt R. . . . .	79	18	61	35	6 Byrd D. . . . .	56	29	48	45	
4 Williams D. . . . .	44	47	39	55	4 Latham R. . . . .	71	24	67	27	15 Walter D. . . . .	50	24	51	21	5 Kee D. . . . .	56	35	44	43	
5 Winstead D. . . . .	44	53	41	53	13 Multer D. . . . .	59	32	60	35	<b>Philadelphia</b>					1 Mollen D. . . . .	35	15	39	37	
<b>MISSOURI</b>					16 Powell D. . . . .	47	21	44	21	1 Barrett D. . . . .	47	38	44	41	2 Stiggers D. . . . .	68	29	49	43	
5 Bolling D. . . . .	68	32	67	29	15 Roy R. . . . .	71	26	71	28	3 Byrne D. . . . .	53	38	49	41	<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
9 Cannon D. . . . .	53	32	57	33	14 Rooney D. . . . .	65	35	65	32	4 Chudoff D. . . . .	53	38	45	43	8 Byrnes R. . . . .	97	3	89	11	
8 Carnahan D. . . . .	32	29	43	33	21 Zelenka D. . . . .	50	35	55	32	2 Vacancy . . . . .					2 Davis R. . . . .	59	9	63	23	
4 Christopher D. . . . .	56	38	51	32	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					5 Green D. . . . .										

## Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

## House Foreign Policy-1956 &amp; 84th Congress

1. SUPPORT SCORE, Foreign Policy, 1956. Number (not percentage) of three Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.
2. OPPOSITION SCORE, Foreign Policy, 1956. Number (not percentage) of three Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.
3. SUPPORT SCORE, Foreign Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage (not number) of 15 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 15 roll calls include the three in 1956.)
4. OPPOSITION SCORE, Foreign Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage (not number) of 15 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

## Headnotes

\*Not a Member of Congress during first session.

†Died Aug. 5, 1956.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
<b>ALABAMA</b>																			
3 Andrews D. . . .	1	2	27	67	<b>Los Angeles County</b>														
1 Boykin D. . . .	3	0	67	7	23 Doyle D. . . .	3	0	73	7	4 Flynt D. . . .	1	2	20	73	7 Bray R. . . .	1	1	20	67
7 Elliott D. . . .	3	0	67	20	21 Hiestand R. . .	1	2	47	53	3 Forrester D. . .	3	0	60	40	11 Brownson R. .	1	2	67	27
2 Grant D. . . .	1	2	40	47	25 Hillings R. . .	3	0	53	0	9 Landrum D. . .	1	2	33	67	3 Crumpecker R. .	1	2	67	27
9 Huddleston D. .	3	0	80	13	† 20 Hinchaw R. . .	3	0	87	0	7 Lanham D. . . .	3	0	60	40	8 Denton D. . . .	3	0	80	20
8 Jones D. . . .	3	0	93	0	19 Holtfield D. . .	3	0	93	0	2 Pilcher D. . . .	3	0	60	33	2 Halleck R. . . .	2	0	80	0
5 Rains D. . . .	3	0	73	27	22 Holt R. . . .	2	1	60	27	1 Preston D. . . .	3	0	93	7	6 Hardin R. . . .	3	0	87	13
4 Roberts D. . . .	3	0	73	27	18 Houser R. . . .	3	0	80	20	6 Vinson D. . . .	3	0	100	0	10 Harvey R. . .	1	2	60	40
6 Selden D. . . .	3	0	67	33	16 Jackson R. . .	3	0	47	7	<b>IDAHO</b>									
<b>ARIZONA</b>					17 King D. . . .	3	0	93	0	2 Budge R. . . .	1	2	20	60	1 Madden D. . .	2	0	93	0
1 Rhodes R. . . .	3	0	80	13	24 Lipscomb R. . .	2	1	60	40	1 Pfost D. . . .	3	0	73	20	9 Wilson R. . . .	1	2	73	20
2 Udall D. . . .	2	0	93	0	15 McDonough R. .	2	1	60	40	<b>ILLINOIS</b>									
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					26 Roosevelt D. . .	3	0	87	13	16 Allen R. . . .	2	0	93	0	<b>IOWA</b>				
1 Gathings D. . .	2	0	87	0	<b>COLORADO</b>					17 Arends R. . . .	3	0	93	7	5 Cunningham R. .	3	0	93	7
4 Harris D. . . .	3	0	93	7	4 Aspinall D. . . .	3	0	80	20	19 Chipfield R. .	3	0	53	7	6 Dolliver R. . .	3	0	87	13
5 Hays D. . . .	3	0	73	0	3 Chenoweth R. . .	3	0	60	40	25 Gray D. . . .	1	2	27	73	3 Gross R. . . .	1	2	20	80
2 Mills D. . . .	1	2	73	27	2 Hill R. . . .	3	0	67	13	21 Mack D. . . .	3	0	73	13	8 Hooven R. . . .	1	2	47	27
6 Norrell D. . . .	1	1	60	27	1 Rogers D. . . .	3	0	73	27	15 Mason R. . . .	0	2	7	80	7 Jensen R. . . .	1	2	27	73
3 Trimble D. . . .	3	0	100	0	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					24 Price D. . . .	3	0	100	0	4 LeCompte R. . .	3	0	100	0
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					3 Crestella R. . .	3	0	53	40	14 Vacancy . . .	<b>KANSAS</b>								
7 Allen R. . . .	3	0	93	7	1 Dodd D. . . .	3	0	67	27	20 Simpson R. . .	2	1	67	27	1 Avery R. . . .	3	0	93	7
6 Baldwin R. . . .	3	0	87	13	4 Morano R. . . .	3	0	87	0	22 Springer R. . .	3	0	100	0	3 George R. . . .	2	0	40	13
2 Engle D. . . .	3	0	73	27	5 Patterson R. . .	3	0	47	47	18 Valde R. . . .	3	0	53	33	5 Hope R. . . .	3	0	80	0
10 Gubser R. . . .	3	0	60	7	Al. Sadiak R. . . .	3	0	60	33	23 Vursell R. . .	3	0	53	40	4 Rees R. . . .	3	0	53	47
14 Hagen D. . . .	3	0	100	0	2 Seely-Brown R. .	3	0	53	40	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					2 Scribner R. . .	1	2	27	67
11 Johnson R. . .	3	0	67	0	<b>DELAWARE</b>					7 Bowler D. . . .	3	0	87	7	6 Smith R. . . .	0	3	7	80
4 McIlhenny D. .	3	0	73	0	Al. McDowell D. .	2	0	80	0	12 Boyle D. . . .	3	0	93	0	<b>KENTUCKY</b>				
8 Miller D. . . .	2	0	73	7	<b>FLORIDA</b>					13 Church R. . . .	1	2	60	40	4 Chelf D. . . .	3	0	93	7
3 Moss D. . . .	3	0	80	20	2 Bennett D. . . .	3	0	100	0	1 Dawson D. . . .	3	0	47	0	1 Gregory D. . . .	3	0	93	0
29 Phillips R. . .	1	1	27	67	1 Cramer R. . . .	3	0	100	0	8 Gordon D. . . .	2	0	87	0	2 Harshar D. . .	3	0	80	20
1 Scudder R. . .	1	0	40	40	4 Fawcett D. . . .	3	0	87	0	10 Hoffman R. . .	0	1	27	40	7 Perkins D. . . .	3	0	53	40
5 Shelley D. . . .	3	0	53	0	7 Haley D. . . .	1	2	53	40	5 Kluczynski D. .	2	0	73	0	3 Robison R. . .	3	0	87	7
27 Sheppard D. .	3	0	87	0	5 Harlang D. . . .	1	2	67	27	4 McVey R. . . .	1	2	27	67	8 Siler R. . . .	1	2	7	60
12 Sisk D. . . .	3	0	80	13	8 Matthews D. . .	3	0	100	0	3 Murray D. . . .	3	0	100	0	5 Spence D. . . .	3	0	67	0
13 Teague R. . .	3	0	80	20	6 Rogers D. . . .	1	2	73	27	6 O'Brien R. . .	3	0	93	0	6 Watts D. . . .	3	0	80	7
28 Urr R. . . .	1	2	20	80	3 Sikes D. . . .	1	2	60	33	2 O'Hara D. . . .	3	0	100	0	<b>LOUISIANA</b>				
30 Wilson R. . . .	3	0	47	40	<b>GEORGIA</b>					11 Sheehan R. . .	1	2	60	33	2 Boggs D. . . .	3	0	87	0
9 Younger R. . .	3	0	100	0	8 Birch D. . . .	1	2	40	60	9 Yates D. . . .	3	0	73	0	4 Brooks D. . . .	1	1	67	27
					10 Brown D. . . .	3	0	87	13	<b>INDIANA</b>					1 Hebert D. . . .	2	0	47	0
					5 Davis D. . . .	3	0	53	47	4 Adair R. . . .	1	2	20	73	8 Long D. . . .	1	2	67	33
										5 Beatter R. . . .	1	2	27	73					



	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
6 Morrison D. . .	3	0	53	0	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	2 Chase R. . . .	1	2	53	20	2 Fountain D. . .	1	2	67	33	5 Richards D. . .	3	0	73	20
5 Passman D. . .	1	1	67	27	3 Harrison R. . .	1	2	60	40	10 Jones R. . . .	1	2	33	67	2 Riley D. . . . .	3	0	60	27	
7 Thompson D. . .	0	0	47	33	4 Miller R. . . .	1	1	67	27	11 Jones D. . . .	1	2	27	73	1 Rivers D. . . .	2	1	60	20	
3 Willis D. . . .	1	2	53	47	1 Weaver R. . . .	1	2	67	27	12 Shulford D. . .	1	2	33	60	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					2 Barry R. . . . .	1	1	27	67	
1 Hote R. . . . .	2	0	60	27	AL Young R. . . .	2	1	47	20	AL Burdick R. . .	1	2	27	73	1 Lavie R. . . . .	1	1	67	20	
3 McIntire R. . .	1	1	20	73	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					AL Krueger R. . .	1	2	53	27	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
2 Nelson R. . . .	0	0	13	67	2 Bass R. . . . .	3	0	93	0	<b>OHIO</b>					2 Baker R. . . . .	3	0	67	33	
<b>MARYLAND</b>					1 Morrow R. . .	3	0	73	20	9 Ashley D. . . .	3	0	93	0	6 Bass D. . . . .	0	1	67	20	
2 Devereux R. . .	3	0	67	27	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					14 Ayres R. . . .	3	0	93	0	8 Cooper D. . . .	3	0	100	0	
4 Fallon D. . . .	2	1	67	7	11 Addonizio D. .	3	0	100	0	13 Baumhart R. .	1	2	40	53	9 Davis D. . . . .	2	0	33	0	
7 Friedel D. . . .	3	0	93	0	3 Auchincloss R. .	3	0	80	20	8 Betts R. . . . .	1	2	20	67	4 Evans D. . . . .	3	0	93	0	
3 Garmatz D. . .	2	1	53	13	8 Canfield R. . .	3	0	33	33	22 Bolton, F.P. R.	3	0	93	0	3 Frazier D. . . .	3	0	87	7	
6 Hyde R. . . . .	3	0	73	27	5 Freilighuysen R.	2	0	80	0	11 Bolton, O.P. R.	3	0	33	0	7 Murray D. . . .	2	0	93	0	
5 Lankford D. . .	2	0	93	0	2 Hand R. . . . .	1	2	13	80	16 Bow R. . . . .	1	2	20	80	5 Priest D. . . . .	1	0	80	0	
1 Miller R. . . .	3	0	87	7	12 Kean R. . . . .	3	0	73	0	7 Brown R. . . .	1	1	20	73	1 Reaca R. . . . .	1	2	27	47	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					9 Osmer R. . . . .	3	0	60	40	5 Cleverger R. . .	0	2	0	53	<b>TEXAS</b>					
6 Bates R. . . . .	3	0	80	20	10 Rodino D. . . .	3	0	100	0	20 Feighar D. . .	3	0	80	20	5 Alger R. . . . .	1	2	53	47	
2 Boland D. . . .	3	0	67	27	13 Steminski D. .	3	0	60	27	18 Hays D. . . . .	3	0	47	47	14 Bell D. . . . .	0	0	33	33	
10 Curtis R. . . .	3	0	87	7	4 Thompson D. . .	3	0	93	0	15 Henderson R. .	1	2	20	80	2 Brooks D. . . .	0	1	87	0	
4 Donahue D. . .	3	0	40	40	14 Tumulty D. . .	3	0	67	33	2 Hess R. . . . .	2	1	47	13	17 Burleson D. . .	0	1	67	20	
1 Heselon R. . . .	3	0	80	0	7 Widhall R. . . .	3	0	60	27	10 Jenkins R. . . .	3	0	60	40	AL Dies D. . . . .	1	2	33	60	
7 Lane D. . . . .	0	0	27	47	6 Williams D. . .	3	0	100	0	19 Kirwan D. . . .	3	0	93	0	7 Dowdy D. . . . .	1	1	40	53	
8 Macdonald D. .	3	0	67	27	1 Wolverton R. . .	3	0	53	40	4 McCulloch R. .	1	2	33	60	21 Fisher D. . . .	1	2	27	67	
14 Martin R. . . .	3	0	93	0	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					17 McGregor R. . .	1	2	13	40	3 Gantry D. . . .	1	2	27	73	
12 McCormack D. .	3	0	100	0	AL Dempsey D. . .	1	2	33	13	23 Minshall R. . .	3	0	73	20	13 Ikard D. . . . .	3	0	100	0	
9 Nicholson R. . .	1	2	27	73	AL Fernandez D. .	2	0	73	20	6 Polk D. . . . .	1	2	40	33	20 Kiliday D. . . .	3	0	60	33	
11 O'Neill D. . . .	3	0	93	7	<b>NEW YORK</b>					3 Schenck R. . . .	3	0	53	47	15 Kilgore D. . . .	1	2	73	27	
3 Philbin D. . . .	3	0	47	47	3 Becker R. . . .	3	0	67	27	1 Scherer R. . . .	0	2	13	67	19 Mahon D. . . .	3	0	100	0	
5 Rogers R. . . .	3	0	47	53	37 Cole R. . . . .	2	0	47	13	21 Vanik D. . . .	3	0	87	0	1 Patton D. . . . .	0	1	73	7	
13 Wigglesworth R.	3	0	93	7	2 Derounian R. .	3	0	93	0	12 Varys R. . . .	3	0	80	13	11 Poage D. . . . .	1	2	87	13	
<b>MICHIGAN</b>					26 Gamble R. . . .	2	0	53	0	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					4 Rayburn D. . . .	-	-	-	-	
12 Bennett R. . .	1	2	13	80	27 Gwinn R. . . . .	1	1	27	67	3 Albert D. . . . .	3	0	100	0	18 Rogers D. . . .	1	2	47	53	
8 Bentley R. . . .	2	0	33	13	32 Kearney R. . . .	3	0	33	40	1 Balcher R. . . .	1	2	33	60	16 Rutherford D. .	1	2	60	40	
10 Cederberg R. .	2	0	33	53	38 Keating R. . . .	2	0	80	13	2 Edmondson D. .	3	0	73	27	6 Teague D. . . . .	1	2	67	20	
18 Dondoro R. . .	1	2	53	40	33 Kilburn R. . . .	3	0	80	13	5 Jarman D. . . .	3	0	73	27	8 Thomas D. . . .	0	3	67	27	
5 Ford R. . . . .	3	0	93	7	40 Miller R. . . .	3	0	40	40	4 Stead D. . . . .	3	0	53	27	9 Thompson D. . .	3	0	93	7	
6 Hayworth D. . .	3	0	93	0	30 O'Brien D. . . .	3	0	60	33	6 Wicksam D. . .	0	0	53	27	10 Thornberry D. .	0	0	80	0	
4 Hoffman R. . . .	1	2	7	73	39 Osterlag R. . .	3	0	87	13	<b>OREGON</b>					12 Wright D. . . .	3	0	87	7	
3 Johnson R. . . .	1	2	20	67	42 Pillion R. . . .	3	0	93	0	2 Coon R. . . . .	1	2	27	73	<b>UTAH</b>					
11 Knox R. . . . .	1	2	13	80	41 Radwan R. . . .	0	0	53	0	4 Ellsworth R. . .	3	0	60	7	2 Dawson R. . . .	3	0	53	47	
2 Meador R. . . .	3	0	67	7	43 Reed R. . . . .	1	2	33	33	3 Green D. . . . .	3	0	87	13	1 Dixon R. . . . .	3	0	67	27	
9 Thompson R. . .	1	2	20	73	35 Riehlman R. . .	3	0	73	20	1 Norblad R. . . .	3	0	67	20	<b>VERMONT</b>					
7 Wolcott R. . . .	2	1	47	13	28 St. George R. .	3	0	87	0	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					AL Prouty R. . . .	2	0	47	7	
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>					36 Taber R. . . . .	3	0	47	53	30 Holland D. . . .	3	0	-	-	<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
13 Diggs D. . . . .	3	0	73	0	31 Taylor R. . . .	3	0	47	40	17 Bush R. . . . .	3	0	53	47	4 Abbott D. . . . .	1	2	47	47	
15 Dingell D. . . .	3	0	-	-	1 Walnwright R. .	3	0	73	0	10 Carrigg R. . . .	3	0	53	33	10 Broyhill R. . .	3	0	93	0	
17 Griffiths D. . .	3	0	80	0	29 Wharton R. . .	1	2	60	40	25 Clark D. . . . .	3	0	73	20	3 Gary D. . . . .	3	0	100	0	
16 Lesinski D. . .	3	0	100	0	34 Williams R. . .	3	0	27	73	29 Corbett R. . . .	3	0	73	20	2 Hardy D. . . . .	3	0	93	0	
1 Machrowicz D. .	3	0	87	0	<b>New York City</b>					9 Dague R. . . . .	3	0	67	33	7 Harrison D. . . .	1	2	73	27	
14 Rabaut D. . . .	3	0	93	0	8 Anfuso D. . . .	3	0	93	0	28 Eberharter D. .	1	0	13	0	9 Jennings D. . .	1	2	40	53	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>					5 Bosch R. . . . .	1	2	33	60	12 Fenton R. . . .	3	0	47	47	6 Poff R. . . . .	3	0	53	47	
7 Andersen R. . .	1	1	27	67	24 Buckley D. . . .	3	0	67	0	11 Flood D. . . . .	3	0	47	40	1 Robeson D. . . .	1	2	33	60	
1 Andersen R. . .	3	0	47	53	11 Celler D. . . .	3	0	73	0	27 Fulton R. . . .	3	0	80	13	8 Smith D. . . . .	1	2	60	33	
8 Blatnik D. . . .	3	0	100	0	17 Coudart R. . . .	3	0	80	0	23 Gavin R. . . . .	1	2	20	73	5 Tusk D. . . . .	1	2	33	60	
5 Judd R. . . . .	2	0	47	0	20 Davidson D. . .	3	0	93	0	7 James R. . . . .	3	0	40	27	<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
9 Knutson D. . . .	3	0	93	0	7 Delaney D. . . .	3	0	87	0	24 Kearns R. . . .	3	0	47	20	4 Holmes R. . . . .	3	0	100	0	
4 Marshall D. . . .	3	0	100	0	23 Dollinger D. .	3	0	93	0	21 Kelley D. . . .	0	0	40	40	5 Horan R. . . . .	2	0	53	13	
6 McCarthy D. . .	3	0	73	0	18 Donovan D. . .	3	0	93	0	8 King R. . . . .	1	2	20	60	3 Mack R. . . . .	1	2	20	53	
2 O'Hara R. . . .	0	0	20	53	12 Dom R. . . . .	3	0	93	0	13 McConnell R. .	1	0	47	13	AL Magnuson D. .	3	0	100	0	
3 Wier D. . . . .	2	0	67	27	22 Healey D. . . .	3	0	-	-	26 Morgan D. . . .	2	0	53	40	1 Pelly R. . . . .	3	0	100	0	
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					25 Fino R. . . . .	3	0	73	27	16 Mumma R. . . .	3	0	33	33	6 Tollefson R. . .	3	0	60	33	
1 Abernethy D. . .	1	2	47	53	6 Holtzman D. . .	3	0	100	0	19 Quigley D. . . .	3	0	73	20	2 Westland R. . .	3	0	67	27	
6 Colmer D. . . .	0	3	27	60	10 Kelly D. . . . .	3	0	93	0	14 Rhodes D. . . .	3	0	80	20	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
3 Smith D. . . . .	3	0	100	0	9 Keogh D. . . . .	3	0	87	0	22 Saylor R. . . .	1	2	20	80	3 Bailey D. . . . .	0	2	13	80	
2 Whitten D. . . .	1	2	47	47	19 Klein D. . . . .	3	0	87	0	18 Simpson R. . . .	3	0	40	40	4 Burnside D. . .	3	0	53	47	
4 Williams D. . . .	1	2	33	60	4 Latham R. . . .	3	0	60	33	20 Van Zandt R. .	3	0	33	67	6 Byrd D. . . . .	3	0	53	47	
5 Winstead D. . .	0	3	33	60	13 Multer D. . . .	3	0	93	0	15 Walter D. . . .	2	0	60	27	5 Kee D. . . . .	3	0	40	47	
<b>MISSOURI</b>					16 Powell D. . . .	3	0	73	0	<b>Philadelphia</b>					1 Mollohan D. . .	2	0	47	47	
5 Bolling D. . . .	3	0	93	7	15 Ray R. . . . .	3	0	87	13	1 Barrett D. . . .	3	0	53	27	2 Staggers D. . .	3	0	47	47	
9 Cannon D. . . .	2	0	93	0	14 Roamey D. . . .	3	0	93	0	3 Byrne D. . . . .	3	0	67	27	<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
8 Carahan D. . . .	0	0	47	27	21 Zelenko D. . .	3	0	80	0	4 Chudoff D. . . .	3	0	60	27	8 Byrnes R. . . . .	3	0	87	13	
4 Christopher D. .	3	0	87	0	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					2 Vacancy . . . .					2 Davis R. . . . .	0	1	20	67	
2 Curtis R. . . . .	3	0	60	33	9 Alexander D. . .	1	2	27	73	5 Green D. . . . .	3	0	33	27	9 Johnson D. . . .	3	0	100	0	
6 Hull D. . . . .	3	0	80	13	3 Borden D. . . .	1	1	27	53	6 Scott R. . . . .	2	0	87	0	7 Laird R. . . . .	1	2	27	73	
10 Jones D. . . . .	2	0	87	13	1 Bonner D. . . .	1	2	67	33	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					10 O'Konski R. . .	1	2	13	80	
1 Karsten D. . . .	3	0	100	0	7 Carlyle D. . . .	1	2	33	67	2 Fogarty D. . . .	3	0	60	40	5 Reuss D. . . . .	3	0	93	7	
11 Maulder D. . .	1	2	53	20	5 Charham D. . . .	2	0	33	20	1 Forand D. . . . .	3	0	60	40	1 Smith R. . . . .	0				

## Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

## House Domestic Policy-1956 &amp; 84th Congress

1. SUPPORT SCORE, Domestic Policy, 1956. Percentage of 31 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

2. OPPOSITION SCORE, Domestic Policy, 1956. Percentage of 31 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

3. SUPPORT SCORE, Domestic Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 60 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 60 roll calls include the 31 in 1956.)

4. OPPOSITION SCORE, Domestic Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 60 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

## Headnotes

\*Not a Member of Congress during first session.

† Not eligible for all 31 Eisenhower-issue domestic policy roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

†† Died Aug. 5, 1956.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4																								
<b>ALABAMA</b>																																											
3 Andrews D. . . .	48	48	43	53	<b>Los Angeles County</b>															7 Bray R. . . . .	71	29	67	33																			
1 Boykin D. . . . .	32	32	30	37	23 Doyle D. . . . .	42	45	43	42	4 Flynt D. . . . .	32	55	35	58	11 Brownson R. . .	71	19	72	20																								
7 Elliott D. . . . .	52	42	52	45	21 Hiestand R. . . .	77	19	73	23	9 Landrum D. . . .	52	48	48	52	3 Crumpacker R. . .	68	23	67	27																								
2 Grant D. . . . .	35	32	38	45	25 Hillings R. . . .	61	13	62	10	7 Lanham D. . . . .	42	52	48	48	8 Denton D. . . . .	55	35	50	43																								
9 Huddleston D. . .	55	45	52	48	††20 Hinchaw R. . . .	68	16	65	22	2 Pilcher D. . . . .	32	39	42	40	2 Halleck R. . . . .	87	3	82	8																								
8 Jones D. . . . .	35	42	52	47	19 Hollifield D. . .	42	45	42	47	1 Preston D. . . . .	45	42	47	45	6 Horden R. . . . .	77	16	77	20																								
5 Rains D. . . . .	45	39	47	45	22 Holt R. . . . .	65	19	58	18	6 Vinson D. . . . .	45	42	52	42	10 Harvey R. . . .	87	13	85	15																								
4 Roberts D. . . . .	55	42	48	33	16 Hoamer R. . . . .	74	16	70	22	<b>IDAHO</b>										1 Madden D. . . .	55	45	50	48																			
6 Selden D. . . . .	61	39	48	50	16 Jackson R. . . .	71	19	63	15	2 Budge R. . . . .	74	26	70	23	<b>IOWA</b>				9 Wilson R. . . . .	58	32	63	30																				
<b>ARIZONA</b>																				17 King D. . . . .	45	48	50	47	<b>ILLINOIS</b>										5 Cunningham R. .	80	16	77	22				
1 Rhodes R. . . . .	87	6	78	17	24 Lipscomb R. . .	74	23	72	27	16 Allen R. . . . .	74	19	73	22	6 Dolliver R. . . .	61	16	60	23																								
2 Udell D. . . . .	74	26	62	33	15 McDonough R. . .	77	19	67	30	17 Arends R. . . .	84	10	82	13	3 Gross R. . . . .	52	48	52	47																								
<b>ARKANSAS</b>																				26 Roosevelt D. . .	42	48	42	50	<b>INCHIPERFIELD R. .</b>										71	19	58	20	8 Maevan R. . . . .	74	23	63	32
1 Gathings D. . . .	65	35	52	43	<b>COLORADO</b>					25 Gray D. . . . .	58	32	53	38	7 Jensen R. . . . .	55	35	53	37																								
4 Harris D. . . . .	52	42	52	42	4 Aspinall D. . . .	65	35	60	40	21 Mack D. . . . .	55	39	50	40	4 LeCompte R. . .	74	26	70	30																								
5 Hays D. . . . .	61	32	57	32	3 Ghenoweth R. . .	90	10	78	22	15 Mason R. . . . .	52	39	48	40	1 Schwengel R. . .	77	19	68	25																								
2 Mills D. . . . .	55	42	57	42	2 Hill R. . . . .	84	16	72	27	24 Price D. . . . .	55	39	55	40	2 Tallie R. . . . .	77	23	68	28																								
6 Norrell D. . . . .	45	48	42	52	1 Rogers D. . . . .	61	39	58	42	14 Vacancy . . . .					<b>KANSAS</b>																												
3 Trimble D. . . . .	61	35	60	38	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					20 Simpson R. . . .	71	29	62	35	1 Avery R. . . . .	68	26	63	23																								
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>																				3 Cretella R. . . .	65	13	68	18	22 Springer R. . . .	74	26	65	35	3 George R. . . . .	71	26	67	28									
7 Allen R. . . . .	84	16	75	17	1 Dodd D. . . . .	61	26	62	28	18 Velde R. . . . .	65	10	63	17	5 Hope R. . . . .	74	13	68	22																								
6 Baldwin R. . . . .	80	19	72	28	4 Morano R. . . . .	74	16	70	22	23 Vursell R. . . .	61	16	68	20	4 Rees R. . . . .	74	23	70	27																								
2 Engle D. . . . .	65	29	63	32	5 Patterson R. . . .	71	16	67	25	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					2 Scribner R. . . .	68	19	68	20																								
10 Gubser R. . . . .	80	6	75	8	AL Sadiak R. . . . .	80	10	68	17	7 Bowler D. . . . .	42	39	40	43	6 Smith R. . . . .	55	42	53	43																								
14 Hagen D. . . . .	58	39	58	38	2 Seely-Brown R. . .	77	16	72	23	12 Boyle D. . . . .	61	39	57	43	<b>KENTUCKY</b>																												
11 Johnson R. . . .	65	13	70	15	<b>DELAWARE</b>					13 Church R. . . . .	84	16	68	32	4 Chelf D. . . . .	52	48	52	48																								
4 Mailliard R. . . .	80	16	73	18	AL McDowell D. . .	45	32	42	38	1 Dawson D. . . . .	52	35	42	35	1 Gregory D. . . .	45	39	48	37																								
8 Miller D. . . . .	45	26	50	33	<b>FLORIDA</b>					8 Gordon D. . . . .	48	29	50	35	2 Natcher D. . . .	52	48	48	52																								
3 Moss D. . . . .	61	35	60	38	2 Bennett D. . . .	48	52	50	50	10 Hoffman R. . . .	29	13	33	25	7 Perkins D. . . .	58	35	47	40																								
29 Phillips R. . . .	52	23	65	17	1 Cramer R. . . . .	71	26	73	22	5 Kluczyński D. . .	52	45	52	43	3 Robison R. . . .	90	10	72	25																								
1 Scudder R. . . .	52	0	60	13	4 Fawcett D. . . .	55	39	57	37	4 McVey R. . . . .	68	23	58	33	8 Siler R. . . . .	74	23	72	23																								
5 Shelley D. . . . .	26	29	25	32	7 Haley D. . . . .	32	48	38	50	3 Murray D. . . . .	52	48	55	45	5 Spence D. . . . .	48	48	50	45																								
27 Shappard D. . .	52	39	47	38	5 Harlong D. . . .	45	42	43	38	6 O'Brien D. . . .	58	42	58	42	6 Watts D. . . . .	32	42	35	47																								
12 Slak D. . . . .	61	35	62	37	8 Matthews D. . . .	39	48	43	50	2 O'Hara D. . . . .	58	42	53	47	<b>LOUISIANA</b>																												
13 Teague R. . . . .	71	26	77	22	6 Rogers D. . . . .	52	48	45	53	11 Sheahan R. . . .	71	13	60	27	2 Boggs D. . . . .	55	39	57	40																								
28 Utt R. . . . .	58	39	62	28	3 Sikes D. . . . .	39	52	42	48	9 Yates D. . . . .	77	23	68	30	4 Brooks D. . . . .	45	39	45	42																								
30 Wilton R. . . . .	48	19	60	18	<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>INDIANA</b>					1 Hebert D. . . . .	45	32	50	37																								
9 Younger R. . . .	84	13	78	17	8 Blith D. . . . .	35	45	33	45	4 Adair R. . . . .	74	10	68	22	8 Long D. . . . .	55	32	53	40																								
					10 Brown D. . . . .	52	48	50	50	5 Beamer R. . . . .	80	19	68	32																													
					5 Davis D. . . . .	42	55	38	57																																		

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
6 Morrison D. . . . .	32	29	25	37	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	2 Chase R. . . . .	68	32	67	28	2 Fountain D. . . . .	45	42	48	43	5 Richards D. . . . .	42	35	43	37
5 Passman D. . . . .	42	45	38	45	3 Harrison R. . . . .	74	16	68	22	10 Jones R. . . . .	61	39	58	40	2 Riley D. . . . .	42	52	43	48	
7 Thompson D. . . . .	26	26	32	32	4 Miller R. . . . .	80	19	75	23	11 Jones D. . . . .	39	55	40	57	1 Rivers D. . . . .	39	48	37	42	
3 Willis D. . . . .	42	39	38	45	1 Weaver R. . . . .	71	26	62	35	12 Shuford D. . . . .	48	48	42	50	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					2 Berry R. . . . .	68	26	60	35	
1 Hale R. . . . .	71	19	78	15	AL Young R. . . . .	80	13	67	18	AL Burdick R. . . . .	68	29	52	43	1 Love R. . . . .	77	16	70	25	
3 McIntire R. . . . .	94	3	82	13	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					AL Krueger R. . . . .	68	23	52	27	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
2 Nelson R. . . . .	42	0	48	13	2 Bass R. . . . .	84	10	78	17	<b>OHIO</b>					2 Baker R. . . . .	87	10	87	12	
<b>MARYLAND</b>					1 Morrow R. . . . .	61	26	58	32	9 Ashley D. . . . .	65	32	60	37	6 Bass D. . . . .	42	35	43	42	
2 Devereux R. . . . .	87	13	85	15	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					14 Ayres R. . . . .	94	3	80	12	8 Cooper D. . . . .	58	42	57	43	
4 Fallon D. . . . .	55	39	53	33	11 Addonizio D. . . . .	55	39	55	40	13 Baumhart R. . . . .	58	23	63	23	9 Davis D. . . . .	45	35	37	37	
7 Friedel D. . . . .	61	35	55	42	3 Auchincloss R. . . . .	90	6	78	20	8 Betts R. . . . .	71	23	66	27	4 Evans D. . . . .	48	42	45	43	
3 Garmatz D. . . . .	39	48	40	48	8 Canfield R. . . . .	74	16	53	12	22 Bolton, F.P. R. . . . .	87	6	78	15	3 Frazier D. . . . .	55	45	45	48	
6 Hyde R. . . . .	94	6	87	13	5 Frellinghuysen R. . . . .	90	3	83	8	11 Bolton, O.P. R. . . . .	77	13	50	10	7 Murray D. . . . .	61	32	53	42	
5 Lankford D. . . . .	52	42	53	43	2 Hand R. . . . .	84	13	72	17	16 Bow R. . . . .	74	23	70	27	5 Priest D. . . . .	42	39	50	40	
1 Miller R. . . . .	80	16	78	18	12 Kean R. . . . .	80	19	80	17	7 Brown R. . . . .	71	23	70	25	1 Reese R. . . . .	80	6	62	5	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					9 Osmers R. . . . .	52	23	53	27	5 Clavenger R. . . . .	61	29	62	22	<b>TEXAS</b>					
6 Bates R. . . . .	80	16	80	18	10 Radino D. . . . .	58	39	57	40	20 Feighan D. . . . .	55	42	53	43	5 Alger R. . . . .	71	29	75	23	
2 Boland D. . . . .	68	26	62	33	13 Sieminski D. . . . .	48	35	48	35	18 Hays D. . . . .	32	46	37	45	14 Bell D. . . . .	23	19	27	33	
10 Curtis R. . . . .	61	26	68	25	4 Thompson D. . . . .	58	32	57	35	15 Henderson R. . . . .	71	29	65	30	2 Brooks D. . . . .	45	39	50	42	
4 Danahue D. . . . .	52	32	53	35	14 Tumulty D. . . . .	48	48	53	43	2 Hess R. . . . .	68	23	70	20	17 Burlison D. . . . .	32	39	38	47	
1 Heseltun R. . . . .	84	13	73	12	7 Widhall R. . . . .	90	3	77	18	10 Jenkins R. . . . .	58	23	63	25	AL Dies D. . . . .	42	58	47	50	
7 Lane D. . . . .	29	3	40	23	6 Williams D. . . . .	77	23	63	32	19 Kirwan D. . . . .	52	39	55	37	7 Dowdy D. . . . .	35	42	38	48	
8 Macdonald D. . . . .	55	32	55	35	1 Wolverton R. . . . .	68	23	65	30	4 McCulloch R. . . . .	61	26	55	22	21 Fisher D. . . . .	65	35	57	43	
14 Martin R. . . . .	84	10	78	13	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					17 McGregor R. . . . .	80	19	68	12	3 Gentry D. . . . .	48	35	47	45	
12 McCormack D. . . . .	58	39	58	40	AL Dempsey D. . . . .	61	35	60	33	23 Minshall R. . . . .	87	13	80	20	13 Ikard D. . . . .	55	42	53	43	
9 Nicholson R. . . . .	87	13	77	23	AL Fernandez D. . . . .	68	26	63	32	6 Polk D. . . . .	61	35	47	42	20 Killday D. . . . .	61	35	57	35	
11 O'Neill D. . . . .	52	39	57	37	<b>NEW YORK</b>					3 Schendk R. . . . .	71	29	68	32	15 Kilgore D. . . . .	65	35	57	43	
3 Philbin D. . . . .	61	32	58	37	3 Becker R. . . . .	71	26	78	18	1 Scherer R. . . . .	68	19	72	15	19 Mahon D. . . . .	55	45	48	52	
5 Rogers R. . . . .	74	23	70	28	37 Cole R. . . . .	52	26	67	20	21 Vanik D. . . . .	58	39	55	40	1 Patman D. . . . .	39	26	48	33	
13 Wigglesworth R. . . . .	80	16	78	20	2 Derounian R. . . . .	68	16	75	15	12 Vorys R. . . . .	84	6	82	13	11 Poage D. . . . .	52	48	50	48	
<b>MICHIGAN</b>					26 Gamble R. . . . .	26	10	43	10	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					4 Royburn D. . . . .	-	-	-	-	
12 Bennett R. . . . .	80	19	68	28	27 Gwinn R. . . . .	42	16	30	15	3 Albert D. . . . .	55	42	57	42	18 Rogers D. . . . .	45	52	43	55	
8 Bentley R. . . . .	74	13	75	15	32 Kearney R. . . . .	61	29	48	22	1 Belcher R. . . . .	65	23	63	27	16 Rutherford D. . . . .	52	39	45	48	
10 Cederberg R. . . . .	90	10	82	17	38 Keating R. . . . .	74	23	68	30	2 Edmondson D. . . . .	55	32	53	38	6 Teague D. . . . .	45	32	47	35	
18 Dondoro R. . . . .	90	6	78	12	33 Kilburn R. . . . .	58	26	62	15	5 Jarman D. . . . .	61	35	50	45	8 Thomas D. . . . .	58	35	57	40	
5 Ford R. . . . .	94	6	90	10	40 Miller R. . . . .	58	29	53	30	4 Steed D. . . . .	52	45	53	38	9 Thompson D. . . . .	55	42	55	42	
6 Hayworth D. . . . .	55	35	52	38	30 O'Brien D. . . . .	42	45	43	43	6 Wickensham D. . . . .	45	26	45	38	10 Thornberry D. . . . .	29	19	45	28	
4 Hoffman R. . . . .	48	29	52	35	39 Osterling R. . . . .	77	23	73	27	<b>OREGON</b>					12 Wright D. . . . .	61	39	55	45	
3 Johansen R. . . . .	58	32	62	33	42 Pillian R. . . . .	55	39	60	37	2 Coon R. . . . .	77	23	73	22	<b>UTAH</b>					
11 Knox R. . . . .	80	16	67	22	41 Radwan R. . . . .	71	23	57	20	4 Ellsworth R. . . . .	80	19	70	23	2 Dawson R. . . . .	100	0	63	17	
2 Meador R. . . . .	80	16	73	17	43 Reed R. . . . .	74	13	52	7	3 Green D. . . . .	55	42	50	48	1 Dixon R. . . . .	90	0	80	15	
9 Thompson R. . . . .	74	13	68	23	35 Riehlman R. . . . .	80	19	68	20	1 Norblad R. . . . .	90	10	77	12	<b>VERMONT</b>					
7 Walcott R. . . . .	65	10	72	12	28 Sr. George R. . . . .	74	23	72	18	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					AL Prouty R. . . . .	80	16	75	17	
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>					36 Taber R. . . . .	55	42	62	35	30 Holland D. . . . .	481	381	*	*	<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
13 Diggs D. . . . .	39	29	40	35	31 Taylor R. . . . .	45	32	50	28	17 Bush R. . . . .	68	26	63	32	4 Abbott D. . . . .	48	52	47	53	
15 Dingell D. . . . .	58	39	*	*	1 Wainwright R. . . . .	77	10	78	8	10 Carrigg R. . . . .	74	16	68	23	10 Brayhill R. . . . .	84	13	80	17	
17 Griffiths D. . . . .	55	35	50	42	29 Wharton R. . . . .	61	26	67	25	25 Clark D. . . . .	68	29	55	38	3 Gory D. . . . .	52	48	55	43	
16 Lesinski D. . . . .	61	35	58	37	34 Williams R. . . . .	55	23	70	18	29 Corbett R. . . . .	74	19	75	22	2 Hardy D. . . . .	52	45	52	42	
1 Machowicz D. . . . .	48	39	52	37	<b>New York City</b>					9 Dague R. . . . .	71	26	70	28	7 Harrison D. . . . .	55	45	55	45	
14 Rabaut D. . . . .	48	45	52	43	8 Anuso D. . . . .	35	35	35	37	28 Eberhardt D. . . . .	16	19	13	10	9 Jennings D. . . . .	42	55	47	50	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>					9 Bosch R. . . . .	68	32	67	28	12 Fenton R. . . . .	77	16	70	27	6 Poff R. . . . .	74	26	72	48	
7 Andersen R. . . . .	68	26	58	38	24 Buckley D. . . . .	26	32	27	32	11 Flood D. . . . .	45	42	48	45	1 Robeson D. . . . .	55	45	55	45	
1 Andersen R. . . . .	74	23	65	33	11 Celler D. . . . .	48	35	47	40	27 Fulton R. . . . .	71	19	63	27	8 Smith D. . . . .	61	39	55	42	
8 Blatnik D. . . . .	58	39	52	40	17 Coudert R. . . . .	65	19	65	22	23 Gavin R. . . . .	65	26	63	32	5 Tuck D. . . . .	48	48	45	48	
5 Judd R. . . . .	90	3	78	17	20 Davidson D. . . . .	42	39	45	42	7 James R. . . . .	68	26	57	28	<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
9 Knutson D. . . . .	42	35	37	42	7 Delaney D. . . . .	55	42	58	38	24 Kearns R. . . . .	71	6	60	20	4 Holmes R. . . . .	87	13	88	12	
6 Marshall D. . . . .	58	42	50	50	23 Dollinger D. . . . .	45	42	43	40	12 Kelley D. . . . .	29	26	35	32	5 Horan R. . . . .	77	19	72	20	
4 McCarthy D. . . . .	55	29	57	35	18 Donovan D. . . . .	48	29	48	33	8 King R. . . . .	45	29	53	25	3 Mack R. . . . .	80	10	77	17	
2 O'Hara R. . . . .	23	0	42	18	12 Dom R. . . . .	74	26	68	28	13 McConnell R. . . . .	68	10	65	15	AL Magnuson D. . . . .	68	32	60	38	
3 Wier D. . . . .	52	45	42	52	22 Healey D. . . . .	481	411	*	*	26 Morgan D. . . . .	39	35	40	43	1 Pelly R. . . . .	77	19	72	23	
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					25 Firo R. . . . .	68	29	68	25	16 Mumma R. . . . .	65	23	47	17	6 Tollefson R. . . . .	65	10	63	20	
1 Abernethy D. . . . .	55	45	48	50	6 Holtzman D. . . . .	61	35	57	38	19 Quigley D. . . . .	58	35	53	38	2 Westland R. . . . .	90	6	78	15	
6 Colmer D. . . . .	52	48	45	53	10 Kelly D. . . . .	48	35	48	35	14 Rhodes D. . . . .	65	32	55	43	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
3 Smith D. . . . .	65	35	60	38	9 Keogh D. . . . .	52	39	50	40	22 Saylor R. . . . .	65	19	67	23	3 Bailey D. . . . .	45	23	45	30	
2 Whitten D. . . . .	48	42	45	47	19 Klein D. . . . .	35	35	38	42	18 Simpson R. . . . .	65	6	70	12	4 Burnside D. . . . .	65	29	57	38	
4 Williams D. . . . .	45	45	40	53	4 Latham R. . . . .	68	26	68	25	20 Van Zandt R. . . . .	77	19	68	27	6 Byrd D. . . . .	52	32	47	45	
5 Winstead D. . . . .	48	48	43	52	13 Multer D. . . . .	55	35	52	43	15 Walter D. . . . .	48	26	48	20	5 Kee D. . . . .	52	39	45	42	
<b>MISSOURI</b>					16 Powell D. . . . .	42	23	37	27	<b>Philadelphia</b>					1 Mollohan D. . . . .	32	16	37	35	
5 Bolling D. . . . .	65	35	60	35	15 Ray R. . . . .	68	29	67	32	1 Barrett D. . . . .	42	42	42	45	2 Snaggers D. . . . .	65	32	50	42	
9 Cannon D. . . . .	52	35	48	42	14 Rooney D. . . . .	61	39	58	40	3 Byrne D. . . . .	48	42	45	45	<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
8 Camahan D. . . . .	35	32	42	35	21 Zelenko D. . . . .	45	39	48	40	4 Chudoff D. . . . .	48	42	42	47	8 Byrnes R. . . . .	97	3	90	10	
4 Christopher D. . . . .	52	42	42	40	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> </															

## 99 ROLL-CALL VOTES THAT TESTED SUPPORT FOR EISENHOWER

Listed below are the 99 roll-call votes of 1956 that clearly tested Congressional support for President Eisenhower's program as spelled out in his personal messages and statements. These 99 votes, selected from the total of 203 cast during the second session of the 84th Congress, formed the basis for Eisenhower Support scores tabulated by Congressional Quarterly. The test votes are grouped by chamber according to the outcome and their classification as domestic or foreign policy votes. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in their chronological order by CQ roll-call (RC) number. Page references are to the CQ Weekly Report vote charts, which present the votes of each Member. (For list of 1955 Eisenhower-issue roll calls, 1955 Almanac, p. 66.)

### SENATE

#### Eisenhower Victories -- 44

##### Domestic Policy -- 24

RC 12. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to delete provision calling for 90 percent of parity farm price supports. Agreed to, 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6), March 8; p. 281.

RC 16. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to provide 75 percent farm price supports on hogs and beef, or at the level of corn supports, whichever was higher. Rejected, 32-61 (D 31-15; R 1-46), March 9; p. 314.

RC 17. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to eliminate from the bill 90 percent price supports for millable wheat. Agreed to, 45-45 (D 11-34; R 34-11), Vice President Nixon voting for the amendment to break the tie, March 9; p. 314.

RC 18. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider above amendment (RC 17). Adopted, 46-41 (D 6-35; R 40-6), March 9; p. 314.

RC 19. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to provide 90 percent farm price supports to farmers who had not received more than \$5,000 in loans from the Commodity Credit Corp. Rejected, 36-56 (D 32-15; R 4-41), March 12; p. 314.

RC 21. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to limit to \$100,000 price-support loans paid to any one producer. Agreed to, 78-11 (D 35-10, R 43-1), March 12; p. 315.

RC 22. Confirmation of nominations of William E. Dowling and James Weldon Jones to be members of the Tariff Commission. Confirmed, 92-0 (D 46-0; R 46-0), March 13; p. 315.

RC 24. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to direct Secretary of Agriculture to support minimum of nine million bales of cotton at 100 percent of parity, and to limit imports of processed cotton to 1952 levels. Rejected, 33-57 (D 27-19; R 6-38), March 13; p. 315.

RC 25. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to delete language to establish the average length of cotton as the standard for receiving cotton price supports. Rejected, 42-47 (D 36-10; R 6-37), March 14; p. 316.

RC 26. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to permit use of CCC funds for extension of school milk program and brucellosis control. Agreed to, 89-0 (D 45-0; R 44-0), March 14; p. 316.

RC 27. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to include in acreage reserve program all commodities in surplus supply. Rejected, 29-58 (D 10-33; R 19-25), March 14; p. 316.

RC 32. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to eliminate provision requiring 15 percent state contribution to cost of commodities furnished for disaster relief. Rejected, 42-43 (D 39-0; R 3-43), March 15; p. 317.

RC 34. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to limit imports of any surplus commodity to the average import level for the preceding three years. Rejected, 43-47 (D 22-22; R 21-25), March 16; p. 346.

RC 48. CIA Committee (S Con Res 2). To establish a Joint Senate-House Committee to supervise Central Intelligence Agency. Rejected, 27-59 (D 19-21; R 8-38), April 11; p. 434.

RC 57. Flood Disaster Insurance (S 3732). Amendment to require states to pay part of the cost. Agreed to, 39-31 (D 4-28; R 35-3), May 10; p. 546.

RC 58. Flood Disaster Insurance (S 3732). Passage of bill. Passed, 61-7 (D 26-5; R 35-2), May 10; p. 546.

RC 61. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Amendment to permit sale of up to 100 million bushels of surplus wheat annually for low prices as livestock feed. Agreed to, 49-31 (D 16-31; R 33-10), May 18; p. 616.

RC 65. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Amendment to limit to \$25,000 payment to any one producer under acreage reserve program, and to \$50,000 a year total price support payments to any one producer. Agreed to, 44-29 (D 10-24; R 34-5), May 18; p. 616.

RC 84. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Adoption of conference report on Federal Highway and Highway Revenue Acts. Adopted, 89-1 (D 47-1; R 42-0), June 26; p. 774.

RC 95. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to direct executive branch to furnish any information on Mutual Security Program requested by committees of Congress. Rejected, 23-58 (D 18-22; R 5-36), June 29; p. 804.

RC 105. Nomination of Simon E. Sobeloff to U.S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit. Motion to recommit. Rejected, 20-63 (D 15-29; R 5-34), July 16; p. 880.

RC 106. Nomination of Sobeloff. Confirmed, 64-19 (D 29-15; R 35-4), July 16; p. 880.

RC 113. Hells Canyon (S 1333). On passage of bill authorizing construction of a federal dam at Hells Canyon. Rejected, 41-51 (D 39-8; R 2-43), July 19; p. 882.

RC 129. Depressed Areas (S 2663). Passage of a bill to establish a program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain areas. Passed, 60-30 (D 44-3; R 16-27), July 26; p. 922.

##### Foreign Policy -- 20

RC 1. Conventions on Slavery and Tax Publication (Exec F, 83rd Congress, second session, and Exec P, 82nd Congress, second session). Agreement to ratification en bloc. Agreed to, 84-0 (D 41-0; R 43-0), Jan. 25; p. 110.

RC 10. Treaty on Importing Trade Samples (Exec Q, 83rd Congress, first session). Agreement to ratification. Agreed to, 76-0 (D 41-0; R 35-0), Feb. 22; p. 225.



RC 50. Civil Aviation and Travel Conventions (Exec F, A and B, 84th Congress, second session). Agreement to ratification en bloc. Agreed to, 81-0 (D 39-0; R 42-0), April 19; p. 464.

RC 88. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Mutual Security Program. Amendment to limit imports of agricultural commodities. Rejected, 43-45 (D 25-20; R 18-25), June 28; p. 774.

RC 90. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to cut off all aid to Yugoslavia in 90 days. Rejected, 38-50 (D 15-29; R 23-21), June 28; p. 775.

RC 91. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to reduce total authorization to \$2.8 billion. Rejected, 27-58 (D 15-28; R 12-30), June 28; p. 775.

RC 92. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to limit imports of cotton and derivatives when cotton is in surplus in the United States. Rejected, 36-52 (D 22-22; R 14-30), June 28; p. 804.

RC 94. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to suspend for 12 months aid to countries shipping to the Soviet bloc materials embargoed by the U.S. Rejected, 23-60 (D 9-33; R 14-27), June 28; p. 804.

RC 97. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Passage of bill. Passed, 54-25 (D 27-13; R 27-12), June 29; p. 805.

RC 102. Wheat Agreement (Exec I, 84th Congress, second session). Providing for U.S. participation in the International Wheat Agreement (Two-thirds majority required). Agreed to, 85-2 (D 44-1; R 41-1), July 11; p. 840.

RC 103. Friendship Treaties (Exec F, G, and H, 84th Congress, second session) with Nicaragua, Iran and Netherlands. Agreement to ratification en bloc. Agreed to, 88-0 (D 46-0; R 42-0), July 11; p. 840.

RC 114. Tax Conventions with France and Honduras (Exec J and K, 84th Congress, second session). Agreement to ratification en bloc. Agreed to, 87-0 (D 43-0; R 44-0), July 19; p. 882.

RC 115. Nomination of Paul G. Hoffman to be U.S. representative to the United Nations General Assembly. Confirmed, 64-22 (D 37-6; R 27-16), July 20; p. 913.

RC 116. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendment to cut military assistance from \$2.3 billion to \$1.7 billion. Rejected, 42-46 (D 29-15; R 13-31), July 20; p. 913.

RC 117. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendment to cut military assistance to \$2 billion. Rejected, 37-44 (D 24-15; R 13-29), July 20; p. 913.

RC 118. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendment to cut military assistance to \$2.1 billion. Rejected, 42-44 (D 26-15; R 16-29), July 20; p. 913.

RC 119. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Committee amendment to increase military assistance from \$1.7 billion to \$2.3 billion. Agreed to, 50-39 (D 18-26; R 32-13), July 20; p. 913.

RC 120. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendments to reduce defense support funds for Europe, the Near East, Africa and Asia by 10 percent, and to reduce development assistance funds from \$293 million to \$278.7 million. Considered en bloc. Rejected, 36-54 (D 23-24; R 13-30), July 24; p. 920.

RC 121. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Committee amendments to increase defense support and development assistance funds. Agreed to, 57-33 (D 25-20; R 32-13), July 24; p. 920.

RC 124. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Passage of bill. Passed, 60-30 (D 30-15; R 30-15), July 24; p. 920.

## Eisenhower Defeats -- 21 Domestic Policy -- 19

RC 28. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to eliminate dual parity provision. Rejected, 44-45 (D 9-35; R 35-10), March 15; p. 316.

RC 29. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider above amendment (RC 28). Agreed to, 49-42 (D 42-4; R 7-38), March 15; p. 316.

RC 30. School Milk-Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320). Motion to recommit conference report providing for 90-day instead of two-year extension. Rejected, 46-48 (D 0-47; R 46-1), March 15; p. 317.

RC 40. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to reconsider amendment eliminating state contribution requirement, previously rejected (see RC 32 above). Adopted, 47-45 (D 45-3; R 2-42), March 19; p. 347.

RC 41. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to eliminate state contribution requirement (same as RC 32 above). Agreed to, 47-45 (D 45-3; R 2-42), March 19; p. 348.

RC 49. Farm Program (HR 12). Adoption of conference report providing mandatory 90 percent price supports on basic crops for one year. Agreed to, 50-35 (D 35-4; R 15-31), April 11; p. 434.

RC 62. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Amendment to eliminate mandatory price supports for feed grains. Rejected, 39-44 (D 8-31; R 31-13), May 18; p. 616.

RC 66. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Motion to reconsider amendment limiting payments under acreage reserve and price support programs, previously agreed to (see RC 65 above). Agreed to, 49-22 (D 30-3; R 19-19), May 18; p. 617.

RC 67. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Reconsideration of amendment limiting payments (see RC 65 above). Rejected, 28-43 (D 7-26; R 21-17), May 18; p. 617.

RC 70. Housing Act Amendments (S 3855). Amendment to raise interest rate on government loans in college housing program from 2-3/4 percent to 3-1/8 percent. Rejected, 40-41 (D 2-40; R 38-1), May 24; p. 620.

RC 71. Housing Act Amendments (S 3855). Motion to table motion to reconsider vote on above amendment (RC 70). Agreed to, 41-39 (D 40-1; R 1-38), May 24; p. 620.

RC 72. Housing Act Amendments (S 3855). Amendment to provide 35,000 units of public housing for each of next two years instead of 135,000 units a year for next four years. Rejected, 38-41 (D 7-34; R 31-7), May 24; p. 620.

RC 73. Housing Act Amendments (S 3855). Amendment to require cities to have "workable program" for slum clearance to qualify for public housing subsidies. Rejected, 32-44 (D 2-40; R 30-4), May 24; p. 620.

RC 85. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Amendments reducing by \$460 million committee amendments proposing increased funds for aircraft procurement and maintenance. Rejected, 42-47 (D 3-44; R 39-3), June 26; p. 774.

RC 86. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Committee amendment increasing by \$800 million funds for aircraft procurement. Agreed to, 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37), June 26; p. 774.

RC 93. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to establish a bipartisan Hoover-type commission to study foreign aid programs. Rejected, 41-45 (D 0-44; R 41-1), June 28; p. 804.

RC 107. Social Security (HR 7225). Amendment to extend the 1952 matching formula and to increase federal

share of old age assistance and aid to the blind and disabled. Agreed to, 62-21 (D 41-3; R 21-18), July 16; p. 880.

RC 127. Second Supplemental Appropriation (HR 12350). Amendment to provide \$12.9 million for additional airport for District of Columbia. Rejected, 32-56 (D 29-15; R 3-41), July 25; p. 921.

RC 128. Depressed Areas (S 2663). Amendment to place proposed Area Redevelopment Administration within the Department of Commerce. Rejected, 43-43 (D 0-42; R 43-1), July 25; p. 921.

## Foreign Policy -- 2

RC 123. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendment to bar use of funds for military equipment to Yugoslavia except to maintain equipment previously furnished. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 24-23; R 26-19), July 24; p. 920.

RC 130. Lake Michigan Water (HR 3210). Bill to increase amount of water diverted from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River. Passed, 43-33 (D 37-3; R 6-30), July 27; p. 956.

## HOUSE

### Eisenhower Victories -- 25

#### Domestic Policy -- 22

RC 1. Farm Machinery Gas Tax (HR 8780). Bill to relieve farmers from paying excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels for farm use. Passage under suspension of the rules. Passed, 387-0 (D 207-0; R 180-0), Jan. 31; p. 134.

RC 3. Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 7993). Bill to authorize \$1.4 billion modernization program. Passed, 358-3 (D 190-2; R 170-1), Feb. 1; p. 134.

RC 6. Colorado River Irrigation and Reclamation Project (HR 3383). Vote on rule (H Res 311) providing for consideration of HR 3383. Agreed to, 354-26 (D 188-12; R 166-14), Feb. 28; p. 254.

RC 7. Colorado River Irrigation and Reclamation Project (HR 3383). Passage of bill. Passed, 256-136 (D 136-63; R 120-73), March 1; p. 254.

RC 9. Tax Rate Extension (HR 9166). Bill to extend for one year existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates. Passage under suspension of rules. Passed, 366-4 (D 198-1; R 168-3), March 13; p. 312.

RC 10. School Milk-Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320). Bill to extend programs for 90 days. Adoption of conference report. Rejected, 195-215 (D 195-22; R 0-193), March 21; p. 344.

RC 11. School Milk-Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320). Motion to recede from House provisions and to concur in Senate amendments extending programs for two years. Adopted, 406-0 (D 213-0; R 193-0), March 21; p. 344.

RC 16. Farm Program (HR 12). Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass, 202-211 (D 182-38; R 20-173), April 18; p. 462.

RC 17. Potomac River Bridge (HR 7728). Bill to transfer responsibility for building bridge from Interior to Commerce Department. Passed, 284-8 (D 148-1; R 136-7), April 23; p. 484.

RC 19. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Passage of bill authorizing appropriations for highway program. Passed, 388-19 (D 200-15; R 188-4), April 27; p. 514.

RC 23. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Passage of bill providing \$1.2 billion soil bank program. Passed, 314-78 (D 191-16; R 123-62), May 3; p. 514.

RC 24. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Amendment to delete provision requiring Congressional committee approval before disposal or transfer of work traditionally performed by civilian employees. Agreed to, 222-156 (D 64-133; R 158-23), May 10; p. 544.

RC 29. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 305-59 (D 173-12; R 132-47), May 23; p. 618.

RC 31. Farm Credit (HR 10285). Bill to merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks and to provide for retirement of government capital in latter banks. Passed, 247-4 (D 129-2; R 118-2), May 31; p. 648.

RC 37. Water Pollution Control (HR 9540). Bill to authorize \$500 million to help states build sewage disposal plants. Passed, 338-31 (D 190-5; R 148-26), June 13; p. 704.

RC 42. School Construction (HR 7535). Vote on rule (H Res 554) providing for six hours of general debate. Agreed to, 327-67 (D 159-51; R 168-16), June 28; p. 772.

RC 45. School Construction (HR 7535). Amendment to substitute for the state grants formula a plan to finance school construction by paying to each state an amount equal to 1 percent of the federal income taxes collected in the state during the previous calendar year. Rejected, 168-250 (D 61-162; R 107-88), July 5; p. 806.

RC 49. Postal Rates (HR 11380). Bill to raise first class mail rate from 3 cents to 4 cents an ounce and to make other changes in postal rates. Passed, 217-166 (D 39-162; R 178-4), July 6; p. 836.

RC 51. National Memorial Stadium (HR 11967). Bill to authorize commission to consider plans for an athletic field and stadium in the District of Columbia. Passed, 288-80 (D 162-32; R 126-48), July 9; p. 836.

RC 54. Supplemental Appropriations (HR 12138). Motion to recommit with instructions to strike out funds for a Potomac River bridge. Rejected, 25-370 (D 5-200; R 20-170), July 12; p. 838.

RC 59. Civil Rights (HR 627). Motion to recommit a bill to provide means of further securing the civil rights of individuals. Rejected, 131-275 (D 102-111; R 29-164), July 23; p. 914.

RC 60. Civil Rights (HR 627). Passage of bill. Passed, 279-126 (D 111-102; R 168-24), July 23; p. 914.

#### Foreign Policy -- 3

RC 32. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Passage of bill authorizing appropriations of \$3.6 billion for the Mutual Security Program. Passed, 275-122 (D 163-52; R 112-70), June 11; p. 702.

RC 52. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Passage of bill appropriating \$3.4 billion in new money. Passed, 284-120 (D 160-50; R 124-70), July 11; p. 838.

RC 57. Agricultural Trade (HR 11708). Passage of bill to increase from \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion the limit on the government-financed program for the sale of surplus farm commodities abroad. Passed, 389-6 (D 202-5; R 187-1), July 18; p. 878.

### Eisenhower Defeats -- 9

#### Domestic Policy -- 9

RC 13. Farm Program (HR 12). Motion to recommit the conference report with instructions to substitute 82.5 percent for 90 percent supports and to delete dual parity provisions, mandatory supports for feed grains and domestic parity plans for wheat and rice. Rejected, 181-238 (D 14-211; R 167-27), April 11; p. 432.

RC 14. Farm Program (HR 12). Adoption of conference report providing 90 percent mandatory supports. Agreed to, 237-181 (D 189-35; R 48-146), April 11; p. 432.

RC 22. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Motion to recommit with instructions to include an advance payment provision for soil bank program. Rejected, 184-211 (D 1-207; R 183-4), May 3; p. 514.

RC 39. Veterans' Pensions (HR 7886). Motion to recommit bill to increase rates and liberalize payments of non-service connected pensions for veterans. Rejected, 110-305 (D 39-182; R 71-123), June 27; p. 772.

RC 40. Veterans' Pensions (HR 7886). Passage of bill. Passed, 365-51 (D 213-10; R 152-41), June 27; p. 772.

RC 46. School Construction (HR 7535). Amendment to bar allotment or transfer of federal funds to any state that fails to comply with U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Agreed to, 225-192 (D 77-146; R 148-46), July 5; p. 806.

RC 47. School Construction (HR 7535). Motion to recommit bill with instructions to substitute Administration's proposals, including formula for distributing grants to states according to need. Rejected, 158-262 (D 9-215; R 149-47), July 5; p. 806.

RC 63. Defense Appropriations (HR 7992). Committee amendment requiring Secretary of Defense to notify Congress of proposed transfer of work to private industry, and providing a 60-day period during which either House or Senate could veto such transfer. Agreed to, 201-185 (D 179-16; R 22-169), July 24; p. 916.

RC 68. Frypan-Arkansas Project (HR 412). Vote on rule (H Res 641) providing for consideration and two hours of debate on HR 412. Rejected, 179-194 (D 53-140; R 126-54), July 26; p. 918.

## CONGRESSMEN, EDITORS PICK 1956 CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Members of Congress and newspaper editors polled by Congressional Quarterly selected President Eisenhower and the farm problem as the leading campaign issues in the 1956 elections. Mr. Eisenhower's performance as President lead Republican balloting; his health and age was the choice of the editors. Democrats picked the farm issue. Peace and prosperity also were rated leading issues. Answering a similar CQ poll in 1955, Congressmen thought taxes and government economy would be the leading 1956 campaign issue. They rated farm price supports second, prosperity third in 1956.

Ballots listing 55 issues in connection with the 1956 campaign were sent June 26 to all Members of Congress and to 820 principal newspaper editors. Poll recipients were asked to number, in order of their importance, the five issues likely to arouse the greatest voter interest in their area, and to check five others they felt should be included. No replies received after July 30 were tabulated.

### Responses

Responses to the poll:

	East	South	Midwest	West	National
GOP	36	2	39	19	96
DEM	21	40	23	13	97
EDIT	50	49	58	30	187
TOTAL	107	91	120	62	380

### Tabulations

To weigh the issues, Congressional Quarterly assigned 10 points for a first place selection, eight for second, six for third, four for fourth, two for fifth and one point for each check mark. Thus an issue that was rated first by two editors, third by four editors and checked by six others received a total score of 50 points. National and sectional rankings were determined by tabulating the score for each issue, then listing the issues in order of the number of points received.

Variations in national and sectional ratings reflect regional and partisan influences in the balloting. For example, Midwest Republicans rated the farm issue high enough to bring it to fourth place in the national GOP total, although it did not appear on any other GOP sectional listing.

There was a definite correlation between the first place marks and the total points received by the leading issues. Editors rated President Eisenhower's health and age the number one issue, also cast the most first place votes for it, 65, compared to 38 for prosperity, which received the second largest number of first place votes. Mr. Eisenhower's performance as President, the leading GOP issue, was marked first by 47 Republicans. Prosperity, the second top GOP issue, received the second highest number of first place votes, 13. Farm problems and the President's health, the two leading Democratic issues, each were marked first by 17 Democrats, high for that group.

### Campaign Interest

Poll recipients also were asked to rate voter interest in the coming campaign by comparing it with interest in previous campaigns. Western editors and Members of Congress said voter interest was higher than usual. The poll showed interest slightly lower than usual in the East, South and Midwest. Of those answering, 151 felt interest was lower than usual; 127 that it was higher; 43 that it was average. Some said interest would rise as the campaign progressed.

The area breakdowns used by Congressional Quarterly: East -- Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,

Vermont, West Virginia; South -- Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia; Midwest -- Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; West -- Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska.

### National Rankings

The top 10 issues of 1956, as seen by Editors, Democrats and Republicans:

Editors	Democrats	Republicans
1. Eisenhower's health, age	1. Farm problems	1. Eisenhower's performance as President
2. Prosperity	2. Eisenhower's health, age	2. Prosperity
3. Eisenhower's performance as President	3. Eisenhower's performance as President	3. Peace
4. Farm problems	3. Nixon	4. Farm problems
5. Peace	5. Segregation-integration	5. Foreign aid
6. Segregation-integration	6. U.S. world position	6. Record of the 84th Congress
7. Nixon	7. Aid to small business	7. U.S. military preparedness
8. Foreign aid	8. Foreign aid	8. Democrats' handling of Ike's program
9. U.S. military preparedness	8. Social security liberalization	9. Korean cease-fire
10. Taxes	10. Eisenhower's advisers and appointees	10. Taxes
	10. Taxes	

### Regional Rankings

The top 10 issues grouped regionally:

EAST		
Editors	Democrats	Republicans
1. Eisenhower's health, age	1. Eisenhower's health, age	1. Eisenhower's performance as President
2. Prosperity	2. Farm problems	2. Prosperity
3. Eisenhower's performance as President	3. Nixon	3. Peace
4. Peace	3. Eisenhower's performance as President	4. Record of 84th Congress
5. Nixon	5. Dulles' diplomacy	5. U.S. military preparedness
6. Segregation-integration	6. Taxes	6. Eisenhower's health, age



7. Foreign aid	7. Eisenhower's advisers and appointees	7. Korean cease-fire
8. U.S. military preparedness	8. Aid to small business	8. Foreign aid
9. Taxes	9. Unemployment	9. Democrats' handling of Ike's program
10. Record of 84th Congress	10. Social security liberalization	10. Federal aid to schools
	10. Segregation-integration	

## SOUTH

Editors	Democrats	Republicans *
1. Segregation-integration	1. Farm problems	1. Prosperity
2. Eisenhower's health, age	2. Segregation-integration	2. Eisenhower's performance as President
3. Farm problems	3. Eisenhower's health, age	3. Peace
4. Eisenhower's performance as President	4. Foreign aid	4. Record of the 84th Congress
5. Prosperity	5. Powers of the Supreme Court	5. U.S. military preparedness
		5. Administration policy re Soviet Russia
6. Federal vs. state powers	6. U.S. world position	
7. Nixon	7. Eisenhower's performance as President	
8. Powers of the Supreme Court	8. Aid to small business	*Only two southern Republicans responded.
9. Foreign aid	9. Peace	
10. Peace	10. Nixon	

## MIDWEST

Editors	Democrats	Republicans
1. Prosperity	1. Eisenhower's health, age	1. Eisenhower's performance as President
2. Eisenhower's health, age	2. Farm problems	2. Prosperity
3. Eisenhower's performance as President	3. Eisenhower's performance as President	3. Peace
4. Farm problems	4. Nixon	4. Farm problems
5. Peace	5. Social security liberalization	5. Foreign aid
6. Nixon	6. Unemployment	6. Taxes
7. Foreign aid	7. Aid to small business	7. Record of the 84th Congress
8. Unemployment	8. Record of the 84th Congress	8. U.S. military preparedness
9. Record of the 84th Congress	9. U.S. world position	9. Korean cease-fire
10. U.S. military preparedness	10. Eisenhower's advisers and appointees	10. Balanced budget; debt reduction

## WEST

Editors	Democrats	Republicans
1. Eisenhower's health, age	1. Eisenhower's health, age	1. Eisenhower's performance as President
2. Prosperity	2. Nixon	2. Prosperity
3. Nixon	3. Farm problems	3. Peace
4. Eisenhower's performance as President	4. Natural resources	4. Democrats' handling of Ike's program
5. Peace	5. Eisenhower's performance as President	5. Foreign aid
6. U.S. military preparedness	6. Administration power policies	6. U.S. military preparedness
7. Farm problems	7. U.S. world position	7. Record of the 84th Congress
8. Administration power policies	8. Peace	8. Reclamation and water
9. Natural resources	9. Social security liberalization	9. Taxes
10. U.S. world position	10. Foreign aid	10. U.S. world position

## Congress Picks the Issues

The list of issues, rated by the number of times each was marked, regardless of weight, by the 193 Members of Congress that responded to the poll:

1. Eisenhower's performance as President	108	26. Business influence on government	23
2. Farm problems	97	30. Government spending	22
3. Prosperity	90	30. Veterans' benefits	22
4. Foreign aid	87	32. Administration policy -- Soviet Russia	21
5. U.S. Military preparedness	83	32. Tariffs, imports	21
6. Peace	79	34. Korean cease-fire	19
7. Eisenhower's health, age	76	34. Immigration, refugees	19
8. Taxes	67	36. Government policy toward labor	18
9. Record of 84th Congress	66	37. Reclamation and water	17
10. Nixon	65	38. Tight-easy money	16
11. Aid to small business	58	39. Federal loyalty-security programs	14
12. Segregation-integration	50	39. Truman's record	14
13. Federal aid to schools	49	41. Democratic intra-party splits	13
13. U.S. world position	49	42. Administration policy toward neutral nations	10
15. Social security liberalization	45	43. Relations with allies	9
16. Balanced budget; debt reduction	42	44. Administration policy -- Far East	8
17. Federal vs. state powers	34	45. Federal aid to housing	6
18. Democrats' handling of Ike's program	31	45. Trade with Communist bloc	6
19. Inflation; cost of living	29	47. Controls on business concentration	5
20. Dulles' diplomacy	28	47. Republican intra-party splits	5
20. Eisenhower's advisers and appointees	28	49. Reliance on air-atomic weapons	3
22. Administration power policies	27	49. Disarmament policy	3
23. Powers of the Supreme Court	26	49. Extent of bipartisanship	3
23. Negro rights	26	52. Access to government information	2
25. Unemployment	24	52. U.S. participation in UN, int'l. organizations	2
26. Federal aid to highways	23	54. Colonialism	1
26. Administration policy -- Middle East	23	55. Inter-service rivalry	0
26. Natural resources and public lands conservation	23		



## FAMILY FARMS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture, Family Farms Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 8 released a report, following a 3,000-mile grassroots study and hearings, on "ways and means to protect, foster and promote the family farm as the continuing dominant unit in American agriculture." The report said legislation was needed to prevent further deterioration of the family farm since over 600,000 of them had disappeared in the last four years.

The report proposed: legislation to assure each family-size farm its share in agricultural production, but not tied to specific crops; specific minimum allotments for various crops in production adjustment programs "to reflect fair treatment to small farmers in relation to the needs of their families for a decent standard of living." The report also recommended specific actions in credit, markets, vocational education, rural industry development, production costs and conservation.

## MANPOWER

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service, Manpower Utilization and Departmental Personnel Management Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 6 released a report (H Rept 2961) listing federal civilian employment, as of June 30, at 2,397,000. The report said the total was 35,000 below the total originally planned by executive branch agencies. Subcommittee Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.) said "Our studies have shown that a 10 percent reduction in the size of the federal payroll is entirely feasible." He said the manpower saving already accomplished was done despite an increase of 22,000 in the number of skilled civilians employed by the Air Force. The increase in turn allowed the release of 48,000 men in uniform from non-combat duties, Davis said. He said there had been a "tremendous increase of 6,000 executive positions in the last three years in seven federal agencies alone."

## Committee Briefs

## CHOTINER HEARINGS

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of the Senate Government Operations Committee's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Aug. 4 said "I haven't determined yet" whether to hold public hearings on the activities of Murray M. Chotiner, Vice President Richard M. Nixon's 1952 campaign manager. The Subcommittee July 20 voted 4-3 to hold the hearings, but McClellan said he would not make a decision until after the political conventions. (Weekly Report, p. 897)

## GREAT LAKES

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's special subcommittee on Great Lakes basin problems Aug. 3 said hearings would be held both in Washington and Chicago on a proposed Great Lakes basin compact (S 2688). Hearings will be held in Washington Aug. 27, and in Chicago, Aug. 29-30.

## Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Aug. 8 told his 91st news conference he would undergo another complete physical examination before the election. If it showed him unfit for a second term, he said, he would go before the people and tell them.

The President also said:

The United States has every hope of a peaceful settlement of the Suez Canal crisis; he could not conceive of military force bringing a good solution under present circumstances.

He felt certain the Republican party platform would set forth principles of reorientation looking toward rebuilding of the party.

He could not predict how the civil rights plank would be stated in the Republican platform, but as far as school desegregation was concerned he was sworn to uphold the Constitution; he felt at the moment the problem was one of procedures, not principles.

He believed a streamlining of U.S. military forces was coming, and he wouldn't be surprised if actual yearly expenditures for defense increased some.

The government would keep a close watch on the effect of steel price increases on the rest of the economy.

## REP. HINSHAW DIES

Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.), 62, died Aug. 5 at the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital of pneumonia with heart complications. He had entered the hospital July 27, suffering what was reported to be "complete exhaustion" after a strenuous House session.

Rep. Hinshaw was born in Chicago and educated at Valparaiso University, Princeton and the University of Michigan. He was a World War I veteran. In 1929 he moved to Pasadena, where he was a real estate and insurance salesman.

Representative from California's 20th District (Pasadena) since 1939, Rep. Hinshaw served on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Joint Atomic Energy Committees. Considered a leading Congressional expert on aviation, Rep. Hinshaw in 1948 received the Citation of Honor from the Air Force Assn. and, in 1953, the Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy of the National Aeronautic Assn. He had promoted the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses and had urged easing the immigration requirements for alien scientists.

Rep. Hinshaw's Eisenhower Support score for the 84th Congress was 69 percent; his Opposition score was 17 percent.

Rep. Hinshaw was a candidate for re-election against Eugene Radding (D) of Burbank. No Republican candidate has yet been named to replace him.

### ARKANSAS PRIMARY

Gov. Orval Faubus (D) won a second-term nomination in Arkansas' July 31 primary. Faubus' major opponents in the five-man race were Jim Johnson of Crossett, director of the pro-segregationist White Citizens Council of Arkansas, and Jim Snoddy of Alma, former secretary of the state senate. With 2,293 of 2,333 precincts reported, the vote was Faubus, 178,301; Johnson, 82,629; Snoddy, 42,769.

In the only Congressional race, Rep. W.F. Norrell (D), Sixth District, held a lead, but not the majority necessary for renomination, over three opponents. Norrell received 27,722 votes in the complete unofficial count, to a combined total of 28,085 for his three opponents. Norrell will face Pat H. Mullis of Pine Bluff in the Aug. 14 run-off primary.

Rep. Brooks Hays (D), Fifth District, had only one opponent, and the nomination will be decided in the run-off where all two-man races are decided in Arkansas. Unopposed for renomination were Sen. J.W. Fulbright, and Arkansas' other Congressmen: Reps. E.C. Gathings, Wilbur D. Mills, James W. Trimble and Oren Harris. All are Democrats.

### KANSAS PRIMARY

Gov. Fred Hall (R) was defeated in the Kansas Aug. 7 primary by State Rep. Warren W. Shaw of Topeka. Final unofficial returns showed Shaw with 153,938 votes to Hall's 121,498. Hall, controversial figure because of his veto of the 1955 "right-to-work" bill and because of his attempts to increase taxes to pay for a larger state budget, is the first Kansas GOP governor in 26 years to lose renomination. (Weekly Report, p. 963) In the Democratic gubernatorial primary, Harry Woodring, former governor and former Secretary of War, was in a close race with George Docking of Lawrence, 1954 Democratic gubernatorial nominee. With 2,710 of the state's 2,957 precincts reported, Docking led Woodring with 65,107 votes to 63,897.

Sen. Frank Carlson (R) won renomination. He will face Paul Aylward (D) of Ellsworth in November. Aylward won the four-way Democratic Senatorial nomination race. The all-Republican Congressional delegation won renomination except for Rep. Clifford Hope, who has announced his retirement. Contesting for Hope's seat in November will be State Sen. John Crutcher of Hutchinson, Republican, and J. Floyd Breeding of Rolla, Democrat. Three incumbents were unopposed in the primary: Reps. Edward Rees, Errett P. Scrivner and William H. Avery. Reps. Wint Smith and Myron George each won over two opponents.

### MICHIGAN PRIMARY

Albert E. Cobo, mayor under Detroit's nonpartisan government, won the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the Aug. 7 state primary. Cobo polled 349,228 votes to 158,203 for Donald S. Leonard of Detroit with 5,176 of 5,177 precincts reported. In the general election, Cobo

will face incumbent Gov. G. Mennen Williams, who was unopposed in the Democratic primary. Fifteen of 18 incumbent Congressmen won renomination. Rep. Ruth Thompson (R) was defeated by Robert P. Griffin of Traverse City. Reps. George Dondero, 18th District, and Jesse P. Wolcott, Seventh District, both Republicans, have announced their retirement. Primary winners in the 18th District were William S. Broomfield, Royal Oak, Republican, and Paul Sutton, Royal Oak, Democrat. Seventh District nominees were Robert J. McIntosh, Port Huron, Republican, and Ira D. McCoy, Bad Axe, Democrat.

### MISSOURI PRIMARY

Lt. Gov. James T. Blair Jr. of Jefferson City won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Missouri's Aug. 7 primary election. Blair is opposed by Republican nominee Lon Hocker Jr. of St. Louis in the race to succeed retiring Gov. Phil M. Donnelly (D). Two attorneys, Albert E. Schoenbeck of St. Louis and Herbert Douglas of Neosho, filed for the Republican Senatorial nomination. With 4,280 of 4,555 precincts reported, Douglas led Schoenbeck, 76,955 votes to 74,851. The winner will meet Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) in the general election. Hennings had no opposition in the Democratic primary. Missouri's 11 incumbent Congressmen won renomination. Rep. Clarence Cannon (D) had no primary opposition and has no opposition for the general election. Only Reps. W.R. Hull Jr., A.S.J. Carnahan and Paul C. Jones -- all Democrats -- had primary opposition.

### TENNESSEE PRIMARY

The entire Tennessee Congressional delegation won renomination in the Aug. 2 primary. Only two incumbents had opposition, Reps. Ross Bass and Percy Priest, both Democrats. Priest defeated Richard Fulton of Nashville in the Fifth District. The complete returns: Priest, 20,567; Fulton, 9,621. Bass defeated ex-Rep. Pat Sutton (1949-1955) and Bill Carrigan of Columbia. With 360 of 383 precincts reported, the returns: Bass, 45,109; Sutton, 15,543; Carrigan, 4,940. Challengers in both districts made an issue of the incumbent's stand on the southern segregation manifesto (Weekly Report, p. 301). Priest did not sign and Bass signed after calling it a "political" document. Tennessee's seven other Congressmen were renominated without opposition: Reps. B. Carroll Reece and Howard Baker, Republicans; and James B. Frazier, Joe L. Evins, Tom Murray, Jere Cooper and Clifford Davis, Democrats.

### STASSEN-HERTER-NIXON

Gov. Christian A. Herter Aug. 2 said if his name were placed in nomination for Vice President at the Republican National Convention, it would be without his consent. Herter's nomination has been strongly urged by Harold E. Stassen, Special Presidential Aide on Disarmament. (Weekly Report, p. 948)

Stassen Aug. 6 said Vice President Richard M. Nixon has "evident weaknesses" as a vote-getter among labor, minority and independent groups.

Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.), chairman of his state's convention delegation, Aug. 5 announced that the delegation "showed no wavering" in support of Nixon. Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), who in 1948 nominated Stassen for President, Aug. 5 denounced Stassen's current efforts.

Stassen Aug. 5 listed the following as additional supporters: Carl Stiefel of Missouri; former Gov. Robert Bradford of Massachusetts; W. Howard Clay of Kentucky; Elliott A. Carter of New Hampshire; Richard A. Hanson of Minnesota and Edison Mathews of New Jersey.

## State Roundup

**CONNECTICUT** -- Charles E. Mahoney of Windsor, treasurer of the state Democratic committee, said he favored Mrs. Ella Grasso of Windsor Locks to succeed Mrs. Dorothy Satti of New London as national committeewoman. Mrs. Satti is opposed for re-election by state party leaders on grounds of policy differences. Another candidate, Mrs. Beatrice Rosenthal of Waterford, has the support of the state's 20th senatorial district. (Weekly Report, p. 860)

**MARYLAND** -- T. Barton Harrington, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, July 31 appointed state senate president Louis L. Goldstein as delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Goldstein replaced Senatorial aspirant Millard E. Tydings who resigned as delegate because of illness. Goldstein supported Tydings in the Senatorial primary. (Weekly Report, p. 926)

**MASSACHUSETTS** -- State delegates to the Democratic National Convention Aug. 4 pledged first ballot favorite son Presidential support to House Majority Leader John W. McCormack. The delegates elected Sen. John F. Kennedy as permanent chairman of the delegation.

**MICHIGAN** -- Gregory M. Pillon, Republican Congressional candidate in the 17th District, Aug. 1 was indicted on charges of failing to file an income tax return for 1954.

**TEXAS** -- County conventions Aug. 4 elected delegates to the state Democratic convention Sept. 11, which will elect a state executive committee and adopt a platform for the Nov. 6 general election. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's "moderation" coalition, pledged to support the party's nominees for President and Vice President, retained convention control except in eight counties, where conservative forces aligned with Gov. Allan Shivers held rump conventions and also elected delegates to the state convention. The convention has 1,900 delegates, with 951 needed for control. Disputed delegations involve 598 convention votes. (Weekly Report, p. 549)

**UTAH** -- The Republican state convention Aug. 4 selected Gov. J. Bracken Lee and George D. Clyde, chairman of the Utah Water and Power Board, as candidates for the Sept. 11 primary election. Lee topped his three opponents with 348 votes, Clyde received 318. Lee overrode strong party opposition because of his criticism

of the Eisenhower Administration and the United Nations, and his refusal to pay his income tax. Utah Democrats previously had named their gubernatorial primary candidates: Salt Lake City Commissioner L.C. Romney and John Boyden, Salt Lake attorney.

## Political Briefs

### KERR SUPPORTS JOHNSON

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) Aug. 3 said Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) was his first choice for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. Kerr said he was "not remotely interested" in the Vice Presidential nomination for himself.

### CHANDLER NAMES AIDE

Kentucky Gov. A.B. Chandler Aug. 1 said Pitt Tyson Maner of Alabama would be his floor manager in Presidential balloting at the Democratic National Convention. Maner was floor manager during the 1952 convention for Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.).

### STEVENSON SUPPORT

J. Howard McGrath, former U.S. Attorney General, ex-Democratic National Chairman and aide to Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) before Kefauver withdrew from the Democratic Presidential nomination race, Aug. 4 said he would vote for Adlai E. Stevenson on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention. McGrath said he would work in Stevenson's behalf... Circuit Judge M.M. McGowan, a founder of the Mississippians for States Rights, Aug. 4 announced against Stevenson's candidacy, called Stevenson a "Socialist" and a "dangerous" candidate.... Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) Aug. 1 said it appeared that "a minimum of 26" of Montana's 32 delegates would support Stevenson.

### CALIFORNIA GOP FOR NIXON

The Republican State Central Committee of California Aug. 5 unanimously endorsed Vice President Richard M. Nixon for renomination. California Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) Aug. 4 said he "doesn't know" whether an Eisenhower-Nixon ticket could carry California in the November election. Albert Levitt, president of the Independent Republican League of California, July 30 said California would go Democratic if Nixon runs for re-election.

### McKELDIN NOMINATION

Maryland State Sen. Harry T. Phoebus, Republican National Convention delegate, Aug. 6 said he would place Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin's name in nomination for Vice President if McKeldin did not stop him. McKeldin said all decisions would be in accord with wishes of President Eisenhower.

### GOP MEDICAL COMMITTEE

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall Aug. 6 named Dr. Elmer Hess of Erie, Pa., to head a committee from the medical and health fields to work for the re-election of President Eisenhower. Hess is immediate past president of the American Medical Association.



## AFL-CIO RATES 84th CONGRESS

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, Aug. 3 said "although the Congress did not live up to labor's hopes, it did score a number of solid accomplishments. Unfortunately, however, its list of failures is equally impressive."

Meany listed as "solid accomplishments" the "modernization of the Social Security Act," increase in the federal minimum wage to \$1, increased appropriations for hospitals and medical research, retention of public housing programs, approval of "the giant public roads programs with a sound Davis-Bacon provision" and modernization of the workmen's compensation law.

"On the debit side of the ledger," Meany said, was failure to pass legislation for school construction aid, denial of tax relief to low- and middle-income groups, blocking of civil rights legislation "by a minority abetted by the Senate's undemocratic rules," failure to remove "the inequities of the Taft-Hartley Act" and to enact immigration law changes.

Meany said the 84th Congress proved "we cannot hope for enactment of truly liberal and public interest legislation until we elect a sufficient number of Senators and Congressmen who are not dominated by selfish pressure groups and who are dedicated to the public welfare." He said "we of the AFL-CIO intend to see to it that every worker and his family in the U.S. knows the voting record of his Senators and Congressman when he goes to the polls in November."

## Lobbyist Registrations

Ten registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between July 16-30. Registrants filing indicated interests in postal, power and transportation legislation.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional and Military and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

### Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Associated Business Publications, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- JOAN DAVID, 4737 36th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- All matters pertaining to second class postal rates.

Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 727)

2. Registrant -- EUGENE O'DUNNE JR., Southern Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as David above.

Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 727)

3. Registrant -- ROBERT A. SALTZSTEIN, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/18/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as David above.

Previous Registration -- Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers and Hedwig Lydia Riedner. (1951 Almanac, p. 701, 712) Wool Stock-Textile Fiber Institutes of the National Assn. of Waste Material Dealers Inc., New York, N.Y. (1952 Almanac, p. 445)

4. Registrant -- WILLIAM P. TIDWELL, 925 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as David above.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF MOTOR BUS OPERATORS, 839 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/19/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All proposed legislation which would affect intercity motor bus industry."

1. Registrant -- C. BLAKE BROWN, 839 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/19/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Electrical Manufacturers Assn., 155 E. 44th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROBERT M. BURR, 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 7/30/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills affecting the policies and procedures the federal government follows or will follow in purchasing hydraulic turbines."

Compensation -- \$1,250 monthly.

Expenses -- \$1,250 monthly.

Previous Registration -- National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. (1949 Almanac, p. 848) National Bureau for Economic Realism Inc., New York, N.Y. (1955 Almanac, p. 698)

### Farm Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Texas.

Registrant -- CLAIR P. GUESS JR., League City, Texas. Filed 7/30/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting interests of employer.

### Military and Veterans' Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S., 2517 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HAROLD R. DUFFIE, 2517 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation for development of a military policy of the U.S. which will guarantee adequate national security."

Compensation -- \$1,250 monthly.

### Professional Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF CONCERT MANAGERS, 30 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn N.Y. Filed 7/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the excise tax on admissions to concert performances."



## DEMOCRATS FACE 'CATHOLIC' QUESTION AGAIN

For the first time since 1928, when Alfred E. Smith was nominated for President, the Democratic party is seriously considering the nomination of a Catholic -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- for the national ticket. Kennedy's unannounced but open candidacy for the Vice Presidency has reopened the basic question of religion as a political force in the United States. It also has produced two partisan documents with sharply conflicting analyses of the influence -- actual and potential -- of a Catholic's candidacy for national office.

The first memorandum was prepared for and distributed by John M. Bailey, Connecticut Democratic state chairman, a supporter of Kennedy. The second memorandum -- a rebuttal to Bailey's -- supported the Vice Presidential candidacy of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and was distributed by political analyst Louis Bean.

In this Fact Sheet, Congressional Quarterly has summarized the claims and counterclaims made in these two memoranda. It must be noted that the figures and conclusions cited are not Congressional Quarterly's; they are those selected and prepared by persons interested in promoting the candidacy of Kennedy or Humphrey. Congressional Quarterly has simply summarized the argument as a service to its clients.

The debate can be divided into five major questions:

- Is there a Catholic vote?
- Where and how did Catholics vote in 1952, as compared to earlier years?
- Would a Catholic Vice Presidential candidate regain for the Democrats the votes they lost in 1952?
- Would a Catholic cost the Democrats votes?
- How can Democrats hope to win the election?

### Is There a Catholic Vote?

● **KENNEDY SUPPORTERS** -- "The voter surveys of Lazarsfeld and others (The People's Choice) demonstrated that the proportion of Catholics voting for Democrats or Republicans was more or less constant, regardless of whether the individual Catholic voter was poor or wealthy, rural or urban, Irish or Italian. They voted not as union members or farmers or women or old people, but as Catholics.... There is or can be a Catholic vote; and it is apparent that a well-known Catholic on the Democratic ticket would allocate to that ticket an extraordinarily large portion of that vote. It is important: Catholics constitute more than one out of every five eligible voters in the country...."

● **HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS** -- The pro-Kennedy memorandum "states boldly that in 1952 Catholics 'voted not as union members or farmers or women or old people, but as Catholics.' It seemingly cites a few books as authorities, but none of these books actually supports that proposition.... According to Campbell (The Voter Decides), voter behavior is influenced primarily by economic status.... The same conclusion has been

reached, perhaps without the benefit of a scientific survey, by leading Catholic writers.... The same position has been taken by official Catholic publications.... The fact of the matter is that all authorities on voting behavior, including practical politicians, agree that to the extent to which there is bloc voting on the basis of the voter's origin, it is voting along ethnic, not religious lines. Voters of Irish descent indeed have some preference for a candidate of Irish descent. Voters of Italian descent may prefer a candidate of Italian descent. But this preference does not cut across ethnic lines. These facts of political life are well known to anyone who has ever worked on the job of getting out the vote. It is true, of course, that in the past most of the ethnic blocs which adhered to the Catholic religion voted Democratic, but the evidence shows that what held them to the Democratic party was not their faith but their status as poor, underprivileged city dwellers.... Catholics do not vote as Catholics."

### Where, How Do Catholics Vote?

● **KENNEDY SUPPORTERS** -- "The Catholic vote is far more important than its numbers because of its concentration in the key states and cities of the North. These are the pivotal states with large electoral votes, which vary as to their party support and several of which are inevitably necessary for a victory."

The Kennedy supporters prepared this table of 14 "key states" with a total electoral vote of 261 -- 266 electoral votes are needed to win.

State	Proportion of Catholics in Adult Population	Electoral Votes
New York	32%	45
Pennsylvania	29	32
Illinois	30	27
New Jersey	39	16
Massachusetts	50	16
Connecticut	49	8
Rhode Island	60	4
California	22	32
Michigan	24	20
Minnesota	24	11
Ohio	20	25
Wisconsin	32	12
Maryland	21	9
Montana	22	4

"The strength of the Catholic vote within these states is considerably increased by the findings...that Catholics consistently turn out to vote in greater proportion than non-Catholics...."

"These are the key Democratic states where elections are won or lost.... Equally important are the major urban areas in these states and the concentration of Catholic voters in those areas.... The Catholic voters

in each of these cities can usually determine the size of the Democratic margin in those cities; the size of the Democratic margin in those cities usually determines whether these states go Democratic; and whether these states go Democratic usually determines whether the Democrats win the election....

"Are Catholics an important part of the Democratic party? Nationally, Catholics constituted about one-third of Truman's vote in 1948 and about 28 percent of Stevenson's in 1952; and their numbers are particularly significant in the Democratic parties of the states mentioned....

"Do Catholics normally vote Democratic? All polls confirm this statement, as they do the previous one.... Many Catholics, of course, are a part of that all-important independent vote, particularly in recent years....

"Are the Democrats losing the Catholics? Every analyst agrees they are. The Catholic Democratic vote was noticeably off in 1948 -- and showed a critical decline in 1952.... Gallup said only 34 percent of all Catholics considered themselves Republicans in 1950, but at least 44 percent voted for Eisenhower in 1952. Harris of the Roper organization said the following shifts were decisive in Eisenhower's election: Catholics in general, normally over 65 percent Democratic, went 47 percent for Ike....

"These shifters -- whom we shall call 'normally Democratic Catholics' -- constituted approximately 7 percent of Eisenhower total nationwide vote. Applying these figures to the Republican vote in the 14 key Catholic states, it becomes clear why the Democrats lost the election."

• HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- Did not directly dispute the pro-Kennedy memorandum's analysis of the location and distribution of Catholic votes, except to claim the Kennedy analysis "unjustifiably inflates the Catholic voting percentage in certain states. It does so by relying on Campbell's conclusion in 'The Voter Decides' that on a nationwide basis, Catholics turnout to vote in larger numbers than non-Catholics. But these national average figures are affected by the low turnout in the predominantly Protestant South.... In a state such as Connecticut, Catholics may turn out in smaller numbers than their population would indicate, as they have a larger number of non-citizens and as among recent immigrant groups women do not tend to vote."

The Humphrey supporters do dispute the conclusions drawn by the Kennedy supporters from their analysis of Catholic voting in 1952, as shown below in the section headed, How Can the Democrats Win? on p. 999.

## Can a Catholic Gain Democratic Votes?

• KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "The possibilities of mobilizing the Catholic vote for a Catholic candidate have already been discussed. But further striking evidence is shown by the election of 1952, when Catholic candidates for Congressman, Senator and Governor ran consistently ahead of their party.... Had Stevenson run as well as Kennedy, Pastore, Roberts, Lausche and Mansfield, he would, of course, have won an additional 49 electoral votes."

• HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- "If the Catholic Congressional candidates did, in fact, lead the ticket, was it

because they are Catholics? (The pro-Kennedy) memorandum merely assumes that these Congressional candidates must have run ahead of the ticket because of their religion. It does not furnish proof.... Such a causal relationship would be indicated if Catholic Congressional candidates ran ahead of the ticket and non-Catholic candidates did not, or if Catholic candidates ran better in Catholic areas than in non-Catholic areas.

"But the statistical evidence presented here shows: that most Congressmen, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, run ahead of the national ticket; that Catholic candidates do not run better in Catholic areas than they do in non-Catholic areas; that non-Catholics run as well as Catholics in Catholic areas....

"There is no demonstrable difference in the voting drawing power of Catholic candidates over non-Catholics when compared to the 1952 Stevenson vote....

"Incumbent Congressmen, as a rule, run better than the national ticket. Their religious affiliation is clearly irrelevant....

"The irrelevance of a candidate's religion is best demonstrated by Senator Kennedy's experience in the 1952 election in Massachusetts. According to the latest available statistics, 50.5 percent of the population of Massachusetts is of the Catholic faith. However, Catholics are not distributed evenly throughout the state. They vary from a low of 27.2 percent in Barnstable County to a high of 56.1 percent in Bristol County. How did Kennedy, a Catholic, fare in the counties if compared to Stevenson?

"The evidence shows that Kennedy obtained his largest margin over Stevenson, 13.1 percentage points, in the county with the smallest percentage of Catholics, Barnstable County.... It is thus clear that whatever Kennedy's special attraction to the voters may have been, it was not his Catholicism, for he did not run particularly strong in Catholic areas."

## Would a Catholic Lose Votes?

• KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "On March 11, 1955, in a Gallup Poll...nearly 7 out of 10 respondents said they would vote for a well-qualified Catholic nominated by their party for the Presidency itself, not the Vice Presidency. Of those who thought they would be opposed, a large share lived in the South -- and if one of three Democrats stayed home or voted Republican in the South due to a nominee's religious affiliation, few if any southern electoral votes would be lost, even though Democratic margins in several states might be diminished. A large share of the remainder were Republicans who would not support the Democratic ticket under any circumstances, elderly voters who do not constitute a sizable part of the electorate and usually vote Republican when they do, and northern 'liberals' who will certainly vote Democratic without regard to the Vice President's religion....

"How about Al Smith? The Al Smith myth is one of the falsest myths in politics.... 1928 was a Republican year, regardless of who was on either ticket.... Tammany and Prohibition were at issue far more than religion. The nation has changed since 1928. There are far more Catholics...and the nation is considerably more tolerant on religious matters.... Most important of all, and least known, is the fact that Al Smith helped the Democratic party far more than he hurt it.... Smith increased the Democratic vote by fantastic proportions in most states and particularly urban counties."

• HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- "It is true, as the memorandum points out, that with Al Smith at the head of the ticket, the Democratic party gained in Catholic areas. But these areas were city areas and the Democratic gains in 1928 covered all city groups, including the substantial Jewish populations. 1928 marks the establishment of an economically-based coalition which was strengthened by Franklin D. Roosevelt and continued thereafter. If the coalition is being weakened, the weakening is not a religious reflection but an economic one....

"Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas (128 electoral votes).... Here maximum resistance to...(Kennedy's) Catholicism would be encountered. These are the states that split off in 1928. Hard to see John (Kennedy) making an appeal to rural populists as an urban Boston Irish Catholic....

"West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma (29 electoral votes). No appeal by John in any of these states -- urban, Boston, Irish Catholic no help, and quite possibly a deterrent to winning back Oklahoma."

### How Can the Democrats Win?

• KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "Some will say, of course, that a Catholic Democratic Vice Presidential nominee could not recapture all of these Catholics who voted Republican in 1952, inasmuch as some of them had been solid Republicans for years. It is apparent, as discussed at the outset, that he could gain most of them. But assume he could get no more than those 'normally Democratic Catholics' who voted for Ike in 1952. He would still add 132 electoral votes to the Democratic column, enough when combined with the Solid South to provide a majority of electoral votes....

"If he brought into the Democratic fold only these normally Democratic Catholics who voted for Ike, he would probably swing New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Illinois -- for 132 electoral votes. If he also wins the votes of Catholics who shifted to the Republicans in 1948 or earlier, he could also swing New Jersey, Minnesota, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maryland, Montana and maybe even New Hampshire -- for a total of 265 electoral votes (needed to win: 266). Thus Ike could and would be defeated....

"Has the Democratic era ended? Has the party permanently lost its political base among the Catholics and immigrants of the large northern cities that made a Democratic victory possible in 1940, 1944 and 1948? A Catholic Vice Presidential nominee could refashion this base as Al Smith did, and begin a new era of Democratic victories, without costing even the few electoral votes Smith did."

• HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- "The evidence of the figures from 1948 to 1952 indicates that the greatest losses to the (Democratic) party occurred in the farm belt states, and in the farming areas outside the cities everywhere in America. The evidence of the 1954 elections is that this farm discontent remains the single largest area of potential anti-GOP sentiment anywhere in the nation. The candidate must be one who stands forthright on this issue and is able by his personal efforts to dramatize the Democratic party as the farmers' party.

"Governor Stevenson has not yet done this. No matter how correct his line may be, he is not an agrarian 'toughie' .... He is essentially an urban -- and urbane -- intellectual as far as the farmer is concerned.

"To select a candidate for Vice President who would in fact duplicate these believed characteristics would be most unwise. To select an urban -- and urbane -- intellectual would be but to put two dinner jackets where one grew before. Farm votes cannot be won this way....

"The second major area of current political discontent would presently seem to be those states of the West and Northwest in which power reserves, natural resources and GOP 'giveaways' loom large. Here as with the farmer, a tough, fast, hard campaign must be waged....

"It is sometimes urged that a Catholic, especially an Irish Catholic, be named Vice President to draw back into the fold some who have left in later years.... Survey Research Center studies show us that Catholic and Protestant voters left the party standard in 1952 in almost exactly the same proportions: one in five. The nomination of an Irish Catholic, it is suggested, would bring back the Catholics.

"Aside from what such a nomination would do to the Protestants...what could it promise Catholics? The Irish leadership has been challenged in almost every state in America....

"We assume there are undoubtedly middle-class Irish Catholic voters who did not return to the party in 1954 who might still be prepared to vote against Eisenhower and for Stevenson if John (Kennedy) is the Vice Presidential candidate. Not to assume there would be some such persons is to ignore the political facts of life. But we must ask ourselves the relation of John's candidacy to the party nationally in these ways:

"Will non-Irish, Catholic groups...swing against Ike because an Irish candidate is the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate?

"How will the candidacy of an Irish Catholic for Vice President affect the party in Protestant areas...a host of states of rural non- (or even anti-) Catholic orientation. For a non-urban, pro-farm Catholic, maybe; but for an urban, Boston intellectual who so duplicates rather than complements Governor Stevenson, the prospects seem doubtful.

"What are John's prospects for vitalizing the party rank-and-file, for fanning the flames of Democratic victory, for tub-thumping the voters into line?....

"HHH (Humphrey) can beat the drum and rally the party strength. America remains a nation with a majority of its voters calling themselves Democrats. We think HHH can help Stevenson most by rousing the discontented part of that majority into voter action in November. We can see little discontent on the part of middle-class Irish Catholic people. Their interests are not menaced, the actions of the present Administration have brought them no grief, no threat to their livelihood, no danger to their race or to their interests overseas. We see many reasons why many Americans should so vote, if they are alerted and mobilized by a master 'populist' speaker whose style and delivery serve so neatly to complement those of Stevenson....

"Insofar as the parties are concerned the Democrats are on top now. What is required is the 'whipping in' which will translate that fact into votes for the Democratic ticket in the fall, votes for Stevenson and Humphrey."



## WHAT HAS SEN. HUMPHREY'S RECORD BEEN?

Among the Members of Congress mentioned as possible Democratic nominees for Vice President is Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). This Congressional Quarterly report surveys and summarizes Humphrey's political history and record in Congress.

### Personal History

Hubert Horatio Humphrey was born May 27, 1911, in Wallace, S.D. He began studies at the University of Minnesota, then transferred to the Denver College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated. He worked in the family drug store in Huron, S.D., until 1937, when he was able to return to the University of Minnesota. He was graduated in 1939 and that year became an instructor in political science at Louisiana State University. He received a master's degree from Louisiana, an honorary LL.D degree from National University Law School, Washington, D.C., and taught at the University of Minnesota and Macalester College in St. Paul. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society. He was Minnesota's assistant state supervisor of adult education in 1941 and assistant regional director of the War Manpower Commission in 1943.

Humphrey, a Congregationalist, and his wife, Muriel, have four children: Nancy, 17; Hubert, 14; Robert, 12; and Douglas, 8.

### Political Career

Humphrey's name first appeared on the ballot in 1943 when he ran for mayor of Minneapolis, losing by 5,000 votes. He ran again for mayor in 1945 and 1947, gaining election each time by a record plurality. As mayor, he closed down gambling, was a successful labor mediator and the sponsor of a municipal Fair Employment Practices Committee.

During his time as mayor, Humphrey made about 3,000 speeches and 500 radio broadcasts around the state. In 1948, he announced his candidacy for the Senate, opposing then-Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R). A leading issue in the campaign was Ball's role as a co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act. With united labor support, Humphrey defeated Ball by 243,000 votes, while President Truman carried the state by 209,000 votes. In 1954, Humphrey won re-election by defeating State Treasurer Val Bjornson (R) by 163,000 votes.

In 1944, Humphrey managed the Minnesota campaign for the national Democratic ticket. That same year, he was instrumental in forming a merger of the state's Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties. Between 1944 and 1948, Humphrey led a successful fight to purge the DFL of its extreme left-wing elements. On March 19, 1947, for instance, the St. Paul Dispatch reported: "Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis, after many months of polite undercover sparring with Communists and party line followers in the DFL, is out in the open as leader of a definite anti-Communist drive. At a

meeting of the Americans for Democratic Action in Minneapolis Tuesday night, he urged 'true liberals' to join him in 'wresting control of the DFL from Communists and their supporters.'" Humphrey's campaign succeeded in swinging the DFL behind President Truman, rather than Henry A. Wallace, in 1948.

### Americans for Democratic Action

Humphrey was one of the co-founders in 1947 of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), a self-described liberal, anti-Communist group. He was national chairman of the organization in 1949-50 and has been a national vice chairman since. On April 10, 1954, Humphrey said: "We in ADA abandon any spirit of defensiveness in the face of continuing smear attacks against our organization.... Long before a junior Senator from Wisconsin (Joseph R. McCarthy) found his way...we had inflicted great and decisive defeats on the Communists in the United States. We had simultaneously rallied millions of our countrymen to the support of those programs of resistance to Communist aggression, such as the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which may be remembered some day as the turning points in the annals of our century."

In 1948, Humphrey received national attention as a leader of the "civil rights bloc" at the Democratic National Convention. He urged that the compromise civil rights plank recommended by the convention's platform committee be revised to include this language: "We highly commend President Harry Truman for his courageous stand on the issue of civil rights. We call upon the Congress to support our President in guaranteeing these basic and fundamental American principles: the right of full and equal political participation, the right to equal opportunity of employment, the right of security of person and the right of equal treatment in the service and defense of our nation." In supporting the substitute plank, Humphrey said "to those who say that this civil rights program is an infringement of states rights...the time has arrived in America for the Democratic party to get out of the shadows of states rights and to walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights." The Humphrey-backed substitute was adopted, 651%-582%, and led directly to the walkout of southern state delegations and the formation of the States Rights party.

In 1952, before President Truman took himself out of the race, Humphrey entered the Minnesota Presidential primary as a favorite son, at the request of Truman and Democratic National Chairman Frank E. McKinney. In the early stages of the 1952 Democratic National Convention, Humphrey was a leading strategist in the effort by supporters of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Averell Harriman to block seating of the Virginia, Louisiana and South Carolina delegations on grounds they had not complied with the convention's "loyalty oath." When they lost that fight, Humphrey counseled his friends "not to let the South get the credit for nominating"



Adlai E. Stevenson. He offered Stevenson his support early on the day the Illinois governor won the nomination. The Minnesota delegation, released by Humphrey after the first ballot, split its 26 votes evenly between Stevenson and Kefauver. The Associated Press reported "the Minnesota delegation accepted with some reluctance the nomination of Sen. John J. Sparkman (Ala.). Humphrey and others had hoped Kefauver would be the Vice President."

In 1955 Humphrey was a member of the special advisory committee that persuaded the Democratic National Committee to drop the "loyalty oath." Humphrey April 19, 1955, reserved the right to challenge the right of "half-Democrats or phony Democrats" who supported Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 to hold seats at the 1956 Democratic convention.

## Congressional Career

Humphrey is a member of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry, Foreign Relations, and Government Operations Committees. Before he joined the Foreign Relations Committee, he served on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. He shepherded many of President Truman's government reorganization plans through the Senate. In 1952 he led a Labor subcommittee investigation of Communist infiltration of labor unions and proposed tighter laws to curb subversives in the unions. In 1954 Humphrey sponsored the bill to outlaw the Communist party.

Humphrey is an eager and almost tireless debater. The Congressional Record contains his views on virtually every subject. Because of his committee assignments, he has been particularly vocal on agriculture, labor and foreign policy. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) July 19 described Humphrey as the man with "the best co-ordinated mind and tongue in the Senate."

## Political Position

Humphrey endorsed Adlai E. Stevenson for President Nov. 16, 1955, and invited him to enter the Minnesota Presidential primary. Despite the all-out support of the state organization headed by Humphrey, Stevenson lost the Minnesota primary March 20 to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). The upset defeat damaged Humphrey's prestige, as well as Stevenson's.

On Sept. 28, 1955, Humphrey said in Los Angeles he would consider it "a signal honor" to be nominated Vice President. Ex-President Truman Jan. 14, 1956, said Humphrey would "make a good Vice President." On July 30, 1956, Humphrey broke with precedent and announced formally he was a candidate for Vice President. He wrote Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) he was "willing for my friends to work actively in my behalf." McCarthy and Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, former Ambassador to Denmark, head Humphrey's campaign organization.

In assessing Humphrey's prospects for nomination, observers list these as his major assets: effectiveness as an orator; strength of his support from labor, conservationist and "liberal" groups; long record as an advocate of civil rights; reputation as a leading exponent of the Democratic farm program. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, has written to all Democratic Presidential contenders endorsing

Humphrey for Vice President as "a leading Democratic spokesman for farmers" and "a symbol of American liberal thinking on all fronts."

The main question about Humphrey as a national candidate is his acceptability to the southern wing of the party, which remembers his advocacy of the strong civil rights plank that led to the party split in 1948. In the last four years, Humphrey has made a deliberate effort to establish cordial relations with southern Senators. He won the friendship of Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), who offered to campaign for his re-election in 1954. He has worked closely with Majority Leader Johnson and supported Johnson's successful effort to block a civil rights debate during the final week of the 1956 session of Congress. Humphrey's close association with Americans for Democratic Action, a frequent target of Republican criticism, might be considered by some as a liability to his candidacy.

## Voting Record

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Humphrey voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Republicans (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of the Republicans (Bipartisan Support); and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record). The Eisenhower Support score shows how often Humphrey voted in agreement with President Eisenhower's position on Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes.

	Party Unity*	BIP Support*	On The Record
81st Congress (1949-50)	91	72	94
82nd Congress (1951-52)	91	64	91
83rd Congress** (1953-54)	89	72	94
84th Congress (1955)	85	70	98

### EISENHOWER SUPPORT, OPPOSITION

	Percentage Support	Percentage Opposition
83rd Congress** (1953-54)	39	49
84th Congress (1955-56)	52	41

\*Prior to 1955, Party Unity and Bipartisan Support averages were based on announced stands and pairs, as well as votes. Under the new method of calculation, a Member's failure to vote, even if he announced his stand, lowered his score.

\*\*Does not include McCarthy censure session.

Congressional Quarterly has selected, from the multitude of Congressional roll-call votes, a relatively small number of votes indicating a Member's position in various fields of legislation. Humphrey's position on these votes along with statements explaining his stand, are shown below:

## Agriculture

1956 -- Flexible farm price supports. Agreed to, 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6). Humphrey AGAINST.

1954 -- Flexible farm price supports. Agreed to, 49-44 (D 10-35; R 39-8). Humphrey AGAINST.

1954 -- Support payments for wool. Passed, 69-17 (D 29-13; R 40-4). Humphrey FOR.

1953 -- Cut soil-conservation program. Rejected, 22-51 (D 6-32; R 16-19). Humphrey AGAINST.

1950 -- Increase CCC borrowing authority. Agreed to, 35-35 (tie broken by "yea" vote of Vice President) (D 35-3; R 0-32). Humphrey FOR.

1949 -- Peg farm price supports at 90 percent of parity. Rejected, 26-45 (D 18-23; R 8-22). Humphrey FOR.

"The (farm) program should include: restoration of 90 percent support on basic commodities, but with a cutoff on any support loans...in excess of \$25,000 from any one farm; inclusion of perishables such as beef, hogs, milk, chickens and eggs under the same level of support as basics, but providing discretionary authority for use of a broader range of methods of support such as production payments, direct purchases...and loans or purchase agreements; extension of mandatory price support protection to other feed grains;...a conservation acreage reserve program on a voluntary sign-up basis, providing for a soil, water and timber bank to encourage retiring land from crop production and building its future fertility;...a comprehensive federal yardstick family farm credit program providing direct and guaranteed federal loans to meet all needs of family farmers unable to obtain such credit at reasonable rates from cooperative and private sources; extending authority for and expanding... overseas disposition of agricultural surpluses; a food stamp plan to stimulate domestic consumption among low-income families; specifically provide for administration of farm programs by farmer-elected committees at the community, county and state levels; extend and expand special school lunch milk programs...and fix by law the formula for milk equivalent parity ratio for manufactured dairy products; forest marketing guidance;...loan authorization to finance terminal marketing facilities;...revitalizing crop insurance program by turning administration back to farmer committees and expanding to more counties and more crops." Jan. 4, 1956.

## Business and Industry

1956 -- Natural gas bill. Passed, 53-38 (D 22-24; R 31-14). Humphrey AGAINST.

1956 -- Highway program. Adoption of conference report. Adopted, 89-1 (D 47-1; R 42-0). Humphrey FOR.

1955 -- President's highway program. Rejected, 31-60 (D 1-47; R 30-13). Humphrey AGAINST.

1953 -- Limit sales of U.S. rubber plants. Rejected, 34-45 (D 30-8; R 3-37). Humphrey FOR.

1953 -- State title to tidelands. Agreed to, 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9). Humphrey AGAINST.

1950 -- Natural gas bill. Adopted, 44-38 (D 28-16; R 16-22). Humphrey AGAINST.

1950 -- Legalize basing points. Agreed to, 43-27 (D 13-25; R 30-2). Humphrey AGAINST.

"All that we opponents of this (natural gas) bill are insisting upon is the right of regulation to protect the

public interest -- and regulation in the public interest has never denied the right of fair profit. In fact, any federal regulation is based upon safeguarding fairness to both the producers and consumers alike -- and there is little reason for anybody to object to that unless he is trying to tip the scales against the public interest." Jan. 27, 1956.

## Civil Rights, Internal Security

1956 -- Sobeloff nomination confirmation. Passed, 64-19 (D 29-15; R 35-4). Humphrey FOR.

1950 -- Internal Security Act. Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority or 52 "yeas" required). Passed, 57-10 (D 26-10; R 31-0). Humphrey AGAINST.

"It is reassuring to see the steady progress which is being made in the guaranteeing of civil rights to all persons regardless of race, color or creed.... The Supreme Court in its decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional and calling for integration has fortified the cause of civil rights in a most vital area. In my judgment there has been too much irresponsible talk by a small group of people who have been dissatisfied with the Supreme Court decision.... There is a problem involved in the elimination of segregation in our public schools.... It is the responsibility of the executive branch of the government first to seek observance of the law, and, if need be, enforce the law." June 15, 1955.

## Defense

1956 -- \$800 million increase in Air Force funds. Adopted, 48-40 (D 43-3; R 4-37). Humphrey FOR.

1954 -- Increase Army appropriation. Rejected, 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40). Humphrey FOR.

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds. Rejected, 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46). Humphrey FOR.

1951 -- Kill Universal Military Training. Rejected, 20-68 (D 2-44; R 18-24). Humphrey AGAINST.

## Foreign Policy

1956 -- Limit U.S. payment to International Labor Organization if Communist nations' delegates are permitted to vote. Agreed to, 43-40 (D 8-32; R 35-8). Humphrey AGAINST.

1956 -- Reduce foreign aid appropriation. Rejected, 42-46 (D 29-15; R 13-31). Humphrey AGAINST.

1955 -- Place part of foreign economic aid on loan basis. Rejected, 33-50 (D 11-29; R 22-21). Humphrey AGAINST.

1955 -- Reciprocal trade extension. Passed, 75-13 (D 37-6; R 38-7). Humphrey FOR.

1955 -- Increase foreign military aid \$420 million. Adopted, 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15). Humphrey FOR.

1954 -- Limit treaty powers (two-thirds vote or 61 "yeas" required). Rejected, 60-31 (D 28-16; R 32-14). Humphrey AGAINST.

1954 -- Three-year reciprocal trade extension. Rejected, 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). Humphrey FOR.

1953 -- Refugee relief. Agreed to, 63-30 (D 24-22; R 38-8). Humphrey FOR.

1952 -- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required). Passed, 57-26 (D 25-18; R 32-8). Humphrey AGAINST.

1951 -- Cut European economic aid. Agreed to, 36-34 (D 10-29; R 26-5). Humphrey AGAINST.

1950 -- Shelve Point IV aid to underdeveloped areas. Rejected, 33-41 (D 5-36; R 28-5). Humphrey AGAINST.

1949 -- Military aid to NATO. Passed, 55-24 (D 36-10; R 19-14). Humphrey FOR.

1949 -- Extend trade agreements without "peril points." Passed, 62-19 (47-1; R 15-18). Humphrey FOR.

1949 -- North Atlantic Pact (two-thirds majority required). Adopted, 82-13 (D 50-2; R 32-11). Humphrey FOR.

1949 -- Korean aid. Passed, 48-13 (D 27-7; R 21-6). Humphrey FOR.

"We need a new and imaginative Asian policy, based on eight essential points: The drawing of a military line against Communism in Asia which has the clear support of our European allies and at least the unspoken approval of the great majority of non-Communist Asians; re-examination of our assumption that all military allies should be accepted, regardless of the consequences; identification of our interests with all free nations, rather than only with those who unquestioningly follow our lead; self-restraint in the statements of our responsible public officials; extension of our information services; strengthening of the morale of our Foreign Service; a substantial, long-term economic aid program, preferably through the United Nations; recovery of our relationships with the key Asian nations of India and Japan, the great hope for an effective counterbalance to China." Jan. 17, 1956.

"I propose to give India the disputed seat of China as a permanent member of the Security Council and expansion of that council to include also Japan and West Germany.... It is a reflection of a very rapidly disappearing past for the United Nations to continue to seat China as a permanent member of the Security Council. China at the end of World War II was a powerful ally. The Communist China of today is an enemy. The Nationalist China of today on Formosa is weak and not representative of the new Asia." Feb. 24, 1955.

## Health, Education, Welfare

1956 -- Social security benefits for disabled workers at age 50 instead of 65. Agreed to, 47-45 (D 41-7; R 6-38). Humphrey FOR.

1956 -- Public housing cut to 35,000 units annually. Rejected, 38-41 (D 7-34; R 31-7). Humphrey AGAINST.

1954 -- Public housing cut to 35,000 units annually. Agreed to, 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2). Humphrey AGAINST.

1953 -- Revenues from continental shelf leases to go to national defense during an emergency, but thereafter as educational grants-in-aid. Agreed to, 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30). Humphrey FOR.

1950 -- Bar direct loans to housing cooperatives. Agreed to, 43-38 (D 13-32; R 30-6). Humphrey AGAINST.

1949 -- Five-year housing program. Passed, 57-13 (D 33-2; R 24-11). Humphrey FOR.

1949 -- Federal aid to education. Passed, 58-15 (D 36-3; R 22-12). Humphrey FOR.

"Modern medicine...demands good facilities for the doctor's workshop. My bill provides that if a group of people in a community where health facilities are inadequate will get together and form a voluntary health plan organization and be prepared to assume the financial responsibility for working out their own problem, then they

may apply for low interest, repayable loans from the Federal Security Agency to enable them to finance the physician's facilities which their community requires." Feb. 15, 1955.

## Labor

1956 -- Designate Secretary of Labor to determine prevailing wage rates on interstate highway system construction. Adopted, 42-37 (D 27-12; R 15-25). Humphrey FOR.

1954 -- Increase amount, duration of unemployment compensation. Rejected, 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42). Humphrey FOR.

1954 -- Kill Taft-Hartley revision. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 46-0; R 3-42). Humphrey FOR.

1952 -- Invoke injunction in steel strike. Agreed to, 49-30 (D 18-27; R 31-3). Humphrey AGAINST.

## Power, Conservation

1956 -- Niagara public power bill. Passed, 48-39 (D 40-6; R 8-33). Humphrey FOR.

1956 -- Hells Canyon Dam. Rejected, 41-51 (D 39-8; R 2-43). Humphrey FOR.

1955 -- Reclamation -- Upper Colorado River storage project. Passed, 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8). Humphrey FOR.

1954 -- St. Lawrence Seaway. Passed, 51-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15). Humphrey FOR.

1954 -- Extend public preference to atomic energy. Agreed to, 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35). Humphrey FOR.

1952 -- Cut TVA funds. Rejected, 31-36 (D 6-30; R 25-6). Humphrey AGAINST.

1950 -- River, harbor, flood control program. Agreed to, 44-24 (D 28-6; R 16-18). Humphrey FOR.

"The American people are quite properly concerned over indications that we as a nation may be slipping backwards from some of the great conservation policies established since the days of President Theodore Roosevelt...." December, 1955.

"Atomic energy and its peacetime uses represent a great natural resource which belongs to all the people. That is why it is the duty of Congress to make sure that the most readily apparent benefit -- low-cost electric power -- will be made available to everyone." October, 1954.

## Taxes, Economic Policy

1955 -- Democratic \$20 income tax cut. Rejected, 44-50 (D 43-5; R 1-45). Humphrey FOR.

1954 -- Increase income tax exemption \$100. Rejected, 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45). Humphrey FOR.

1952 -- End wage and price controls. Rejected, 18-52 (D 2-40; R 16-12). Humphrey AGAINST.

1951 -- Wartime general tax increase. Agreed to, 57-19 (D 38-5; R 19-14). Humphrey AGAINST.

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending. Agreed to, 55-31 (D 19-29; R 36-2). Humphrey AGAINST.

"While we want to encourage private business investment and development in our problem areas of unemployment, wherever possible, circumstances in some of these areas make it appear possible and plausible to organize local cooperative enterprises in many instances where private firms would not be interested in a new venture." Jan. 23, 1956.



## WESTERNER CONSIDERED FOR VEEP NOMINATION

### Personal History

Sen. Henry M. (for Martin) Jackson (D Wash.) was born May 31, 1912, in Everett, Wash., the city he still considers his home. He attended public schools in Everett, Stanford University and was graduated from the University of Washington law school in 1935. He was an attorney before beginning his career in public life in 1938.

Jackson is a bachelor. His nickname, "Scoop," resulted from his boyhood job delivering newspapers. Jackson enlisted as an Army private at the beginning of World War II and completed infantry basic training before he was recalled to Congress by an Executive Order.

### Political Career

Jackson was elected prosecuting attorney of Snohomish County (Everett) in 1938. He was elected to the House from Washington's Second District -- the extreme northwest corner of the United States -- in 1940 and every two years through 1950.

In 1952, Jackson ran for the Senate against Sen. Harry P. Cain (R). Jackson defeated Cain by 135,000 votes despite Mr. Eisenhower's state plurality of 107,000 votes in the Presidential race.

Jackson June 9, 1950, declined an appointment as Undersecretary of Interior offered by President Harry S. Truman. Jackson said, "I feel that I could better assist resource development in the West, and particularly in the Pacific Northwest, by continuing my service in Congress."

### Congressional Career

Jackson is a member of the Senate Armed Services, Government Operations, Interior and Insular Affairs Committees and the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. As a House Member, he was primarily interested in atomic energy and maritime matters, served on the Appropriations Committee. Jackson was the president of the International Maritime Conference in 1946.

Since coming to the Senate, he has developed a reputation as a leading Democratic critic of Administration defense policy in general and Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson in particular.

The Jackson-Wilson controversy is one of long standing. On Sept. 27, 1954, Jackson accused Wilson, former president of General Motors, of driving independent automakers out of business by allegedly concentrating defense orders with General Motors. "I strongly believe," Jackson said, "that this Wilson policy has the gravest implications not only for the health of our economy but for the safety and effectiveness of our defense production facilities as well."

On Oct. 13, 1954, Jackson said Wilson's statement "comparing unemployed family heads to kennel dogs shows a shocking callousness to human misery."

On June 5, 1955, Jackson said Wilson was "not being candid with the American people about U.S. air strength.... We are trying to fight the Soviet Union for air superiority

by a budget-balancing approach. It is good politically, but it is now clear we can't meet the challenge until we are willing to expend additional dollars."

Their quarrel came to a climax at a hearing June 22, 1956, when Jackson said Wilson had a record of "miscalculations" on Russian air power and the Secretary of Defense contended Jackson "owes me an apology." Jackson said, "In my humble opinion -- and I said this more than three years ago -- he should no longer serve as Secretary of Defense."

Jackson was one of the three-Member Democratic minority on the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee who resigned July 10, 1953, to protest the methods Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) used in running the Subcommittee. Jackson and the other Democrats returned to the Subcommittee in time to participate in the protracted 1954 hearings on the dispute between McCarthy and Secretary of Army Robert T. Stevens.

A highlight of the hearings was the threat June 12, 1954, by Roy M. Cohn, Subcommittee counsel, to "get" Jackson. The statement followed a session in which Jackson had ridiculed the work of Cohn's friend and committee associate, G. David Schine. Cohn was quoted as saying he had evidence Jackson had "written something favorably inclined toward Communists." The New York Times June 12, 1954, said the evidence was a letter written by Jackson in 1945 endorsing the application for government employment of an individual who later figured in a Communist investigation. Jackson said he would "not be intimidated but would continue to do everything in my power to get all the facts."

### Political Position

Jackson was proposed as a Vice Presidential candidate Jan. 20 by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.). He has indicated he would be receptive to such a bid.

Jackson July 27 told Congressional Quarterly he had taken a "complete hands-off policy" on the Democratic Presidential contest. The Washington delegation will vote for Sen. Warren Magnuson (D Wash.) as a favorite son on the first ballot, then is expected to cast most of its votes for Adlai E. Stevenson. Jackson is not a member of the delegation but will be in Chicago as an observer.

As a bachelor, he might not be considered the ideal running-mate for Stevenson, who is divorced from his wife. He could balance a ticket headed by New York Gov. Averell Harriman or any of the border state candidates -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) or Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler (Ky).

His Congressional voting record, surveyed in detail below, reveals few deviations from the pattern set by his Senatorial colleagues. On record votes from 1953 through 1955, where the majority of Democrats opposed the majority of Republicans, Jackson voted with the Democratic position slightly more often than did the average Member on his side of the aisle.



He has been a consistent backer of 90 percent farm price supports and sponsored a two-price plan for wheat, both vetoed by President Eisenhower.

In his first Senate speech Jackson opposed legislation giving states title to off-shore oil. He voted against a bill to exempt natural gas producers from federal regulation, both as a Representative and a Senator.

Jackson voted against the 1950 Internal Security Act and the 1948 Mundt-Nixon anti-subversive bill, finding himself in the minority of his party both times. He has given clear endorsement to the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling, advocates enforcement through the lower courts.

Jackson has voted for all the major bills for foreign military and economic assistance, favored a cut in the size of the program in 1956. He voted against the McCarran-Walter immigration law and for the George version of the Bricker Amendment to limit the President's treaty-making power.

Jackson was a co-sponsor of a bill for federal aid to education and has backed broad public housing and social security bills. He voted against the Taft-Hartley Act, for all the major public power and reclamation projects. In 1954 and 1955 he endorsed the Democrats' tax-cutting bills.

### Voting Record

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Jackson voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Republicans (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of the Republicans (Bipartisan Support); and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On the Record). The Eisenhower Support score shows how often Jackson voted in agreement with President Eisenhower's position on Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes.

	Party Unity*	BIP Support*	On The Record
84th Congress (1955)	77	84	100
83rd Congress** (1953-54)	87	70	99
82nd Congress (1951-52)	95	87	90
81st Congress (1949-50)	94	89	97
80th Congress (1947-48)	89	71	96

#### EISENHOWER SUPPORT, OPPOSITION

	Percentage Support	Percentage Opposition
84th Congress (1955-56)	54	44
83rd Congress** (1953-54)	43	56

\*Prior to 1955, Party Unity and Bipartisan Support averages were based on announced stands and pairs, as well as votes. Under the new method of calculation, a Member's failure to vote, even if he announced his stand, lowered his score.

\*\*Does not include McCarthy censure session.

Congressional Quarterly has selected, from the multitude of Congressional roll-call votes, a relatively small number of votes indicating a Member's position in various fields of legislation. Jackson's position on these votes, along with statements explaining his stand, are shown below.

### Agriculture

1956 -- Flexible farm price supports. Agreed to, 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6). Jackson AGAINST.

1954 -- Flexible farm price supports. Agreed to, 49-44 (D 10-35; R 39-8). Jackson AGAINST.

1954 -- Support payments for wool. Passed, 69-17 (D 29-13; R 40-4). Jackson FOR.

1953 -- Cut soil conservation program. Rejected, 22-51 (D 6-32; R 16-19). Jackson AGAINST.

1952 -- Continue price supports at 90 percent of parity on basic farm crops. Passed, 207-121 (D 133-35; R 74-85). Jackson FOR.

1950 -- Increase CCC borrowing authority. Agreed to, 235-81 (D 175-7; R 59-74). Jackson NOT RECORDED.

"The farm price situation has improved slightly but I do not have confidence in the soil bank as a solution. It's a stopgap program which is not going to solve the fundamental problem of surpluses.... As a short-term solution, I have supported 90 percent of parity. I don't think flexible supports work to reduce surpluses; they just reduce farm income. I have also supported the two-price system for wheat and cotton -- our two big surplus crops -- because the orderly disposal of these surpluses on the world market can be achieved only on that basis. In the long view, I look upon food as our most important asset in national defense. We ought to stockpile food as a strategic reserve in this country and develop a policy of exporting food to our friends and allies who need it. To accomplish this, we need a stepped-up marketing program and more research on methods of preserving food. A stockpile of food in areas immune from atomic attack will serve as a deterrent to war. This is one thing the Soviets have not solved -- the food problem." July 27, 1956.

### Business and Industry

1956 -- Natural gas bill. Passed, 53-38 (D 22-24; R 31-14). Jackson AGAINST.

1956 -- Highway program. Conference report adopted, 89-1 (D 47-1; R 42-0). Jackson FOR.

1955 -- President's highway program. Rejected, 31-60. (D 1-47; R 30-13). Jackson AGAINST.

1953 -- Limit sales of U.S. rubber plants. Rejected, 34-45 (D 30-8; R 3-37). Jackson FOR.

1953 -- State title to tidelands. Agreed to, 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9). Jackson AGAINST.

1950 -- Natural gas bill. Adopted, 176-174 (D 97-116; R 79-57). Jackson AGAINST.

1950 -- Kill basing point bill. Rejected, 175-204 (D 154-72; R 20-132). Jackson FOR.

1948 -- Suspend application of antitrust laws to carrier agreements. Passage over veto. Passed, 297-102 (D 69-96; R 228-4). Jackson AGAINST.

"I am not one to demagogue against big business just because it is big. We want big business with big competition in this country -- it bears fruit for all the people. The role of the federal government is to keep a watchful eye on the mergers that are with us always. I have fav-

ored the bill to require prior notice to the Justice Department before a merger is put through.

"As for small businessmen, the big thing they need is a tax policy that will enable the fellow starting out to plow back enough income for equity capital to expand his business. I have supported the bills introduced by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) to accomplish this. I believe this Administration has gone too far in assuming that a successful big businessman will be a successful government official. I am not against businessmen in government, but we must keep a proper balance." July 27, 1956.

"I rise in opposition to the bill which gives away the submerged lands belonging to all the people of the United States and bequeaths them and their rich resources to the people of a few states.... This I believe is an irresponsible action by Congress...." April 14, 1953.

## Civil Rights, Internal Security

1956 -- Sobeloff nomination confirmation. Passed, 64-19 (D 29-15; R 35-4). Jackson FOR.

1950 -- Internal Security Act. Passage of bill over President's veto. Passed, 286-48 (D 160-45; R 126-2). Jackson AGAINST.

1948 -- Mundt-Nixon anti-subversive bill. Passed, 319-58 (D 104-48; R 215-8). Jackson PAIRED AGAINST.

1947 -- Anti-poll tax. Passed, 290-112 (D 73-98; R 216-14). Jackson FOR.

"I do not believe the Powell Amendment is the way to achieve school desegregation. The Supreme Court followed a wise approach in leaving to district judges the enforcement of its decision. However, I believe the President should use his good offices to see to it that the letter and the spirit of the decision is carried out. There's a different problem in each area and the local factors deserve judicial consideration. The objective must be to comply with the decision, which, in my judgment, is hardly subject to sound legal opposition." July 27, 1956.

"I think it is most important that we try to find a solution to the obvious criticism that exists today, throughout America, on the conduct of Congressional investigations.... There is nothing wrong with the rules. The trouble is that there is no way of enforcing them.... You have to find some way of taking disciplinary action against Members of the House, Members of the Senate, who do not conduct themselves properly in connection with the holding of a hearing.... I would say that it is fundamentally the responsibility of each party, each political party." June 27, 1954.

## Defense

1956 -- \$800 million increase in Air Force funds. Adopted, 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37). Jackson FOR.

1954 -- Increase Army appropriation. Rejected, 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40). Jackson FOR.

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds. Rejected, 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46). Jackson FOR.

1951 -- Kill Universal Military Training. Rejected, 121-296 (D 22-201; R 99-94). Jackson AGAINST.

1948 -- Peacetime military draft. Passed, 282-131 (D 144-31; R 138-98). Jackson FOR.

"We must develop the sort of military power that fortifies the essential commitments which cement our free-world alliances.... For one thing, we simply cannot afford to lose the contest for air-atomic supremacy to

the Soviet Union.... The contest for superiority in advanced weapons now centers on the race for the intermediate range and intercontinental ballistic missiles. This is the crucial competition of our time.... Our effort to achieve these missiles must be assigned the supreme and overriding importance in our defense effort which it has not yet received.... Until we have missiles that are operational, however, we are forced to rely on long-range bombers to keep the Kremlin in check.... Air-atomic strength is not the answer to all forms of Communist aggression -- the free world also needs to maintain and strengthen conventional forces...." March 10, 1956.

## Foreign Policy

1956 -- Limit U.S. payment to International Labor Organization if Communist nations' delegates are permitted to vote. Agreed to, 43-40 (D 8-32; R 35-8). Jackson AGAINST.

1956 -- Reduce foreign military assistance. Rejected, 42-46 (D 29-15; R 13-31). Jackson FOR.

1955 -- Reciprocal trade extension. Passed, 75-13 (D 37-6; R 38-7). Jackson FOR.

1955 -- Place part of foreign economic aid on loan basis. Rejected, 33-50 (D 11-29; R 22-21). Jackson AGAINST.

1954 -- Limit treaty powers. Rejected, 60-31 (two-thirds vote or 61 "yeas" required) (D 28-16; R 32-14) Jackson FOR.

1954 -- Three-year reciprocal trade extension. Rejected, 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). Jackson FOR.

1953 -- Refugee relief. Agreed to, 63-30 (D 24-22; R 38-8). Jackson FOR.

1952 -- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Passage of bill over President's veto. Passed, 278-113 (D 107-90; R 170-23). Jackson AGAINST.

1951 -- Cut European economic aid. Agreed to, 186-177 (D 37-162; R 149-14). Jackson AGAINST.

1950 -- Shelve Point IV aid to underdeveloped areas. Rejected, 150-220 (D 31-191; R 118-29). Jackson AGAINST.

1950 -- Korean aid. Rejected, 191-192 (D 170-61; R 21-130). Jackson FOR.

1949 -- Military aid to NATO. Passed, 238-122 (D 187-27; R 51-94). Jackson FOR.

1949 -- Extend trade agreements without "peril points." Passed, 319-69 (D 234-6; R 84-63). Jackson FOR.

1948 -- European Recovery Plan. Passed, 329-74 (D 158-11; R 171-61). Jackson FOR.

1948 -- Extend trade agreements with "peril points." Passed, 234-149 (D 16-142; R 218-5). Jackson AGAINST.

1947 -- Greek-Turkish aid. Passed, 287-108 (D 160-13; R 127-94). Jackson FOR.

"On several occasions last summer, I questioned whether the optimism which surrounded the Summit Conference was justified. The optimism was natural enough and I was not happy about issuing statements of caution. I hoped I was wrong. I take it, however, that we will agree where America now stands. The flame of the Geneva spirit, which seemingly burned so bright last August, has dwindled, flickered and sputtered. Now the flame is out." Feb. 1, 1956.

"The people are concerned with the contradictory statements made by Administration leaders on foreign policy, particularly in the face of earlier assurances that

we had seized the initiative both in the Far East and in Western Europe. The people expected much more from this Administration and they have been let down. So far the Soviet has seized the initiative on nearly all sides...." Sept. 21, 1954.

## Health, Education, Welfare

1956 -- Social security benefits for disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65. Agreed to, 47-45 (D 41-7; R 6-38). Jackson FOR.

1956 -- Public housing cut to 35,000 units annually. Rejected, 38-41 (D 7-34; R 31-7). Jackson AGAINST.

1954 -- Public housing cut to 35,000 units annually. Agreed to, 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2). Jackson AGAINST.

1953 -- Revenues from continental shelf leases to go to national defense during an emergency, but thereafter as education grants-in-aid. Agreed to, 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30). Jackson FOR.

1950 -- Bar direct loans to housing cooperatives. Agreed to, 218-155 (D 81-141; R 137-13). Jackson AGAINST.

1949 -- Five-year housing program. Passed, 227-186 (D 192-55; R 34-131). Jackson FOR.

1948 -- School aid in defense areas. Passed, 325-48 (D 155-0; R 168-48). Jackson FOR.

"The history of the social security program now spans 20 years. Many persons thought it was radical in its beginning. But even its worst opponents have come to admit that in 20 years, social security has given our nation both social progress and economic stability." July 17, 1956.

## Labor

1956 -- Designate Secretary of Labor to determine prevailing wage rates on interstate highway system construction. Adopted, 42-37 (D 27-12; R 15-25). Jackson FOR.

1954 -- Increase amount, duration of unemployment compensation. Rejected, 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42). Jackson FOR.

1954 -- Kill Taft-Hartley revision. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 46-0; R 3-42). Jackson FOR.

1952 -- Invoke injunction in steel strike. Agreed to, 228-164 (D 82-117; R 145-47). Jackson AGAINST.

1947 -- Taft-Hartley Act. Passage over veto. Passed, 331-83 (D 106-71; R 225-11). Jackson AGAINST.

"We need to make some basic changes in the law, either by repeal or by amendment, to promote more effective free collective bargaining. Recognizing the maturity of labor organizations and the desire to keep government out of the bargaining process, we ought to clear out some of the road blocks and the red tape the Taft-Hartley law involves. We still need to deal with strikes affecting the national interest. The railways' mediation system is a good device that could be extended to other basic industries." July 27, 1956.

"I am strongly opposed to...the so-called right-to-work proposal. It would be bad for business, labor and the general public for the following reasons: It threatens stability of our industry and payrolls. It would turn back the clock on peaceful employee-employer relations. It is basically insincere legislation, in its motivation and title." May 6, 1956.

## Power and Conservation

1956 -- Hell's Canyon Dam. Rejected, 41-51 (D 39-8; R 2-43). Jackson FOR.

1956 -- Niagara public power bill. Passed, 48-39 (D 40-6; R 8-33). Jackson FOR.

1955 -- Reclamation -- Upper Colorado River storage project. Passed, 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8). Jackson FOR.

1954 -- St. Lawrence Seaway. Passed, 51-33. (D 25-18; R 25-15). Jackson FOR.

1954 -- Extend public preference to atomic energy. Agreed to, 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35). Jackson FOR.

1952 -- Cut TVA funds. Agreed to, 199-159 (D 44-142; R 154-17). Jackson AGAINST.

1950 -- River, harbor, flood control program. Agreed to, 210-137 (D 141-57; R 68-80). Jackson FOR.

1948 -- TVA steamplant. Rejected 152-192 (D 134-5; R 16-187). Jackson FOR.

"Members of Congress have stated that we should turn all of the TVA over to private companies.... As a nation we have lived by the credo that the bounties of nature belong to all the people.... Individuals have the right, the protected right, to use and benefit from these resources.... But no man or group of men should exploit the resources for themselves regardless of the public interest.... I wish to sound an alarm, now, against pressures all around now, hiding behind the tired old accusations of 'socialism' and 'states rights' to gain for a few interests the benefits achieved by a half century of public watchfulness and public investment.... Nine billion dollars of the people's money has been invested in the production of atomic energy. No private concern could have done it financially.... Now I urge the Senate and the people of the United States to remember both their great investment and the serious trust of this powerful weapon for good or evil, and never cease vigilant regulation and protection of it." April 14, 1953.

## Taxes and Economic Policy

1955 -- Democratic \$20 income tax cut. Rejected, 44-50 (D 43-5; R 1-45). Jackson FOR.

1954 -- Increase income tax exemption \$100. Rejected, 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45). Jackson FOR.

1951 -- Wartime general tax increase. Agreed to, 185-160 (D 147-34; R 37-126). Jackson AGAINST.

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending. Agreed to, 273-113 (D 116-111; R 157-1). Jackson AGAINST.

1948 -- GOP income tax reduction. Passage over veto. Passed, 311-88 (D 82-84; R 229-2). Jackson FOR.

1948 -- Tighten credit. Passed, 264-97 (D 51-92; R 213-3). Jackson AGAINST.

"Everyone wants to balance the budget. But the important thing is to balance the budget and the economy over a period of time. If there is danger of depression, we should reduce taxes and use the spending power of the government to stabilize the economy. In periods of prosperity, such as we have now, it is proper to maintain taxes at a level to produce a budget surplus. That is essential to preserve the integrity of our money system." July 27, 1956.



## HOW DEMOCRATIC VEEP CANDIDATES VOTED

The chart on page 1009 summarizes the record of various Democratic Vice Presidential possibilities on major roll calls since 1947. Senators surveyed: Albert A. Gore (Tenn.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Stuart Symington (Mo.). Symbols used in the chart:

- Y Record vote FOR.
- N Record vote AGAINST.
- ✓ Paired, announced or CQ Poll FOR.
- X Paired, announced or CQ Poll AGAINST.
- ? Not recorded.
- Not a Member at time vote was taken.

Fuller explanations of the votes, party breakdowns and President's stand, where available, follow:

## Agriculture

1956 -- Flexible farm price supports. Senate agreed to, 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6). Eisenhower for.

1954 -- Farm price supports for five basic crops on flexible scale ranging from 82.5 percent to 90 percent of parity in 1955. Senate agreed to, 49-44 (D 39-8; R 10-35). Eisenhower for.

1954 -- Support payments for wool. Senate passed, 69-17 (D 29-13; R 40-4). Eisenhower for.

1953 -- Cut soil conservation program from further increase to \$225 million over committee-recommended \$195 million. Senate rejected, 38-38 (R 6-32; R 32-6).

1952 -- Continue farm price supports at 90 percent of parity on basic crops. House passed, 207-121 (D 133-35; R 74-85).

1950 -- Increase CCC borrowing authority from \$4.75 billion to \$6.75 billion. Senate agreed to, 35-35 (D 35-3; R 0-32); House agreed to, 235-81 (D 175-7; R 59-74).

1949 -- Peg farm price supports at 90 percent of parity. Senate rejected, 26-45 (D 18-23; R 8-22).

## Business and Industry

1956 -- Natural gas bill to exempt producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation. Senate passed, 53-38 (D 22-24; R 31-14).

1956 -- Highway program authorizing over \$30 billion for 13-year road-building program. Senate adopted, 89-1 (D 47-1; R 42-0). Eisenhower for.

1955 -- President's highway program to finance a long-range highway program by bonds. Senate rejected, 31-60 (D 1-47; R 30-13). Eisenhower for.

1953 -- Limit sales of U.S. rubber plants. Senate rejected, 34-45 (D 30-8; R 3-37).

1950 -- Natural gas bill. Senate passed, 44-38 (D 28-16; R 16-22); House passed, 176-174 (D 97-116; R 79-57).

1950 -- Kill basing point bill. Under the basing point system, the price to the consumer of a product equals mill price plus rail freight from the nearest established basing point -- regardless from where or how the goods are actually shipped. The bill would legalize manufacturers'

use of certain basing point practices, providing there was no conspiracy between manufacturers to fix prices. House rejected, 175-204 (D 154-72; R 20-132).

1950 -- Legalize basing points. Senate agreed to, 43-27 (D 13-25; R 30-2).

1948 -- Suspend application of antitrust laws to carrier agreements. The bill would aid the railroads in rate-determination agreements. Senate overrode Truman veto, 63-25 (D 16-22; R 47-3); House overrode Truman veto, 297-102 (D 69-96; R 228-4).

## Defense

1956 -- \$800 million increase in Air Force funds. Senate passed, 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37). Eisenhower against.

1954 -- Increase Army appropriation. Senate rejected, 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40). Eisenhower opposed.

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds by \$400 million. Senate rejected, 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46).

1951 -- Kill Universal Military Training. Senate rejected, 20-68 (D 2-44; R 18-24); House rejected, 121-296 (D 22-201; R 99-94).

1948 -- Peacetime draft. Senate passed, 78-10 (D 41-2; R 37-8); House passed, 282-131 (D 144-31; R 138-98).

## Foreign Policy

1956 -- Limit U.S. payment to International Labor Organization if Communist nations' delegates are permitted to vote. Senate agreed to, 43-40 (D 8-32; R 35-8).

1956 -- Reduce foreign military assistance. Senate rejected, 42-46 (D 29-15; R 13-31). Eisenhower against.

1955 -- Reciprocal trade extension. Senate passed, 75-13 (D 37-6; R 38-7). Eisenhower for.

1955 -- Increase military aid \$420 million. Senate agreed to, 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15). Eisenhower for.

1955 -- Place part of foreign economic aid on loan basis. Senate rejected, 33-50 (D 11-29; R 22-21).

1954 -- Limit treaty powers. (Two-thirds majority or 61 "yeas" needed.) Senate rejected, 60-31 (D 28-16; R 32-14). Eisenhower opposed.

1954 -- Three-year reciprocal trade extension and authorization of Presidential power to cut existing tariffs 15 percent over three-year period. Senate rejected, 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). Eisenhower for.

1953 -- Refugee relief. Senate agreed to, 63-30 (D 24-22; R 38-8).

1952 -- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act to tighten citizenship requirements and retain 1924 quota formula. Passage over Truman veto. Senate passed, 57-26 (D 25-18; R 32-8); House passed, 278-113 (D 107-90; R 170-23).

1951 -- Cut European economic aid by \$330 million. Senate agreed to, 36-34 (D 10-29; R 26-5); House agreed to, 186-177 (D 37-162; R 149-14).

1950 -- Shelve Point IV aid to underdeveloped areas. Senate rejected, 33-41 (D 5-36; R 28-5); House rejected, 150-220 (D 31-191; R 118-29).

(Continued on page 1010)



## VOTES OF POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES COMPARED

	GORE (D Tenn.)	HUMPHREY (D Minn.)	JACKSON (D Wash.)	KEFAUVER (D Tenn.)	KENNEDY (D Mass.)	KERR (D Okla.)	MANSFIELD (D Mont.)	SYMINGTON (D Mo.)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>								
1956--Flexible farm price supports.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
1954--Flexible farm price supports.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1954--Support payments for wool.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1953--Cut soil conservation program.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
1952--Continue price supports at 90 percent of parity on basic farm crops.	?	-	Y	-	N	-	Y	-
1950--Increase CCC borrowing authority.	?	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	-
1949--Peg farm price supports at 90 percent of parity.	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
<b>BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY</b>								
1956--Natural gas bill.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1956--Highway program.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1955--President's highway program.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1953--Limit sales of U.S. rubber plants.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1953--State title to tidelands.	N	N	N	N	N	?	N	N
1950--Natural gas bill.	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	-
1950--Kill basing point bill.	?	-	Y	-	N	-	Y	-
1950--Legalize basing points.	-	X	-	N	-	Y	-	-
1948--Suspend application of anti-trust laws to carrier agreements.	Y	-	N	-	N	-	N	-
<b>CIVIL RIGHTS, INTERNAL SECURITY</b>								
1956--Sobeloff nomination confirmation.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1950--Internal Security Act.	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	-
1948--Mundt-Nixon anti-subversive bill.	Y	-	X	?	?	-	Y	-
1947--Anti-poll tax.	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-
<b>DEFENSE</b>								
1956--\$800 million increase in Air Force funds.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1954--Increase Army appropriation.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1953--Increase Air Force funds.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1951--Kill Universal Military Training.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
1948--Peacetime military draft.	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	N	-
<b>FOREIGN POLICY</b>								
1956--Limit U.S. payment to International Labor Organization if Communist nations' delegates are permitted to vote.	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
1956--Reduce foreign military assistance.	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y
1955--Place part of foreign economic aid on loan basis.	?	N	N	N	X	Y	N	N
1955--Increase foreign military aid \$420 million.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1955--Reciprocal trade extension.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1954--Limit treaty powers.	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X
1954--Three-year reciprocal trade extension.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1953--Refugee relief.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1952--McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.	?	N	N	X	N	?	Y	-
1951--Cut European economic aid.	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	-
1950--Shelve Point IV aid to underdeveloped areas.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
1950--Korean aid.	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-
1949--Military aid to NATO.	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-

	GORE (D Tenn.)	HUMPHREY (D Minn.)	JACKSON (D Wash.)	KEFAUVER (D Tenn.)	KENNEDY (D Mass.)	KERR (D Okla.)	MANSFIELD (D Mont.)	SYMINGTON (D Mo.)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>								
1949--Extend trade agreements without "peril points."	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
1949--North Atlantic Pact.	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
1949--Korean aid.	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-
1948--European Recovery Plan.	N	-	N	X	N	-	N	-
1948--Extend trade agreements with "peril points."	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-
1947--Greek-Turkish aid.	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-
<b>HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE</b>								
1956--Social security benefits for disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1956--Public housing: cut to 35,000 units annually.	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N
1954--Public housing: cut to 35,000 units annually.	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1953--Revenues from continental shelf leases to go to national defense during an emergency, but thereafter as educational grants-in-aid.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1950--Bar direct loans to housing co-operatives.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	-
1949--Five-year housing program.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
1949--Federal aid to education.	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
1948--School aid in defense areas.	Y	-	Y	?	?	-	Y	-
<b>LABOR</b>								
1956--Designate Secretary of Labor to determine prevailing wage rates on interstate highway system construction.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1954--Increase amount, duration of unemployment compensation.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1954--Kill Taft-Hartley revision.	?	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
1952--Invoke injunction in steel strike.	Y	-	N	X	N	-	N	-
1947--Taft-Hartley Act.	Y	-	N	X	N	-	N	-
<b>POWER AND CONSERVATION</b>								
1956--Hells Canyon Dam.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1956--Niagara public power bill.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1955--Reclamation--Upper Colorado River storage project.	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
1954--St. Lawrence Seaway.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1954--Extend public preference to atomic energy.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1952--Cut TVA funds.	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	-
1950--River, harbor, flood control program.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-
1948--TVA steam plant.	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-
<b>TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY</b>								
1955--Democratic \$20 income tax cut.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1954--Increase income tax exemption \$100.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1952--End wage and price controls.	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-
1951--Wartime general tax increase.	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	X	-
1950--Across-the-board cut in federal spending.	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	?	-
1948--GOP income tax reduction.	N	-	Y	N	N	-	N	-
1948--Tighten credit.	?	-	N	?	X	-	Y	-

(Continued from page 1008)

1950 -- Korean aid. House rejected, 191-192 (D 170-61; R 21-130).

1949 -- Military aid to NATO. Senate passed, 55-24 (D 36-10; R 19-14); House passed, 238-122 (D 187-27; R 51-94).

1949 -- Extend trade agreements without "peril points." Peril points clause would set floors for tariff reductions rather than on the merits of reciprocal trade agreements themselves. Senate passed, 62-19 (D 47-1; R 15-18); House passed, 319-69 (D 234-6; R 84-63).

1949 -- North Atlantic Pact. Senate adopted, 82-13 (D 50-2; R 32-11.)

1949 -- Korean aid. Senate passed, 48-13 (D 27-7; R 21-6).

1948 -- European Recovery Plan. Senate passed, 69-17 (D 38-4; R 31-13); House passed, 329-74 (D 158-11; R 171-61).

1948 -- Extend trade agreements with "peril points." Senate passed, 70-18 (D 23-17; R 47-1); House passed, 234-149 (D 16-142; R 218-5).

1947 -- Greek-Turkish aid. Senate passed, 67-23 (D 32-7; R 35-16); House passed, 287-108 (D 160-13; R 127-94).

## Health, Education, Welfare

1956 -- Social security benefits for disabled workers at age 50 instead of 65. Senate agreed to, 47-45 (D 41-7; R 6-38).

1956 -- Public housing cut to 35,000 units annually. Senate rejected, 38-41 (D 7-34; R 31-7). Eisenhower for.

1954 -- Public housing cut to 35,000 units annually. Senate agreed to, 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2). Eisenhower for.

1953 -- Revenues from continental shelf leases to go to national defense during an emergency, but thereafter as educational grants-in-aid. Senate agreed to, 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30).

1950 -- Bar direct loans to housing cooperatives. Senate agreed to, 43-38 (D 13-32; R 30-6); House agreed to, 218-155 (D 81-141; R 137-13).

1949 -- Federal aid to education. Senate passed, 58-15 (D 36-3; R 22-12).

1949 -- Five-year housing program: slum clearance and redevelopment. Senate passed, 57-13 (D 33-2; R 24-11); House passed, 227-186 (D 192-55; R 34-131).

1948 -- School aid in defense areas. House passed, 325-48 (D 155-0; R 168-48).

## Civil Rights, Internal Security

1956 -- Sobeloff nomination confirmation. Nomination of Simon E. Sobeloff to U.S. Court of Appeals. Confirmed, 64-19 (D 29-15; R 35-4). Eisenhower for.

1950 -- Internal Security Act: subversive activities control. Passage over veto. Senate passed, 57-10 (D 26-10; R 31-0); House passed, 286-48 (D 160-45; R 126-2).

1948 -- Mundt-Nixon anti-subversive bill to require registration of all Communist-front organizations, party members. House passed, 319-58 (D 104-48; R 215-8).

1947 -- Anti-poll tax. House passed, 290-112 (D 73-98; R 216-14).

## Labor

1956 -- Designate Secretary of Labor to determine prevailing wage rates on interstate highway system construction. Senate adopted, 42-37 (D 27-12; R 15-25).

1954 -- Increase amount, duration of unemployment compensation. Senate rejected, 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42). Eisenhower opposed.

1954 -- Kill Taft-Hartley revision. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 46-0; R 3-42). Eisenhower opposed.

1952 -- Invoke injunction in steel strike: opposed to President Truman seizing steel industry and adjusting wages instead of using the Taft-Hartley Act. Senate agreed to, 49-30 (D 18-27; R 31-3); House agreed to, 228-164 (D 82-117; R 145-47).

1947 -- Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Act. Passage over Truman veto. Senate passed, 68-25 (D 20-22; R 48-3); House passed, 331-83 (D 106-71; R 225-11).

## Power and Conservation

1956 -- Hells Canyon Dam: authorize construction of a single high federal dam. Senate rejected, 41-51 (D 39-8; R 2-43). Eisenhower opposed.

1956 -- Niagara public power bill. Senate passed, 48-39 (D 40-6; R 8-33).

1955 -- Reclamation: Upper Colorado River storage project, authorize \$1.1 billion reclamation program. Eisenhower for. Senate passed, 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8).

1954 -- St. Lawrence Seaway. Senate passed, 51-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15). Eisenhower for.

1954 -- Extend public preference to atomic energy. Senate agreed to, 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35).

1952 -- Cut TVA funds. Senate rejected, 31-36 (D 6-30; R 25-6); House agreed to, 199-159 (D 44-142; R 154-17).

1950 -- River, harbor, flood control program. Senate agreed to, 44-24 (D 28-6; R 16-18); House agreed to, 210-137 (D 141-57; R 68-80).

1948 -- TVA steam plant: appropriate \$4 million for construction of an \$84 million steam plant for generating electricity. Senate amendment to kill steam plant rejected, 37-47 (D 3-36; R 34-11). House rejected the steam plant, 152-192 (D 134-5; R 16-187).

## Taxes and Economic Policy

1955 -- Democratic \$20 income tax cut: extend excise and corporate tax rates 27 months while retaining \$20 individual tax credit. Senate rejected, 44-50 (D 43-5; R 1-45). Eisenhower opposed.

1954 -- Increase income tax exemption \$100 and eliminate dividend tax relief. Senate rejected, 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45). Eisenhower opposed.

1952 -- End wage and price controls. Senate rejected, 18-52 (D 2-40; R 16-12).

1951 -- Wartime general tax increase. Senate passed, 57-19 (D 38-5; R 19-14); House agreed to, 185-160 (D 147-34; R 37-126).

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending excluding defense items. Senate agreed to, 55-31 (D 19-29; R 36-2); House agreed to, 273-113 (D 116-111; R 157-1).

1948 -- GOP income tax reduction. Passage over Truman veto. Senate passed, 77-10 (D 27-10; R 50-0); House passed, 264-97 (D 51-92; R 213-3).

1948 -- Tighten credit: anti-inflation bill restoring wartime curbs on time-payment buying and raising Federal Reserve Bank reserves. House passed, 264-97 (D 51-92; R 213-3).

1948 -- Grant President standby rationing and price-wage control powers. Senate rejected, 33-53 (D 32-6; R 1-47).

## Capitol Quotes

**SLOGANS** -- "I commented...two weeks ago that the Eisenhower Administration could use a 'sharply worded phrase to point up its scope and objectives'.... To date, I have been literally deluged with suggestions--some 6,000 or more from all parts of the country, with some from as far away as England and the Hawaiian Islands.... Here are some samples....: 'Let's Go with Ike and Nix in '56,' 'Hold the Dike with Ike,' 'Vote for Ike--He treats you right,' 'Let's Hike with Ike,' 'Peace and Power with Eisenhower,' 'Another four years of honesty won't hurt,' 'Keep the change--Ike will teach your dollars more cents.'"  
--Rep. Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio) Aug. 2 newsletter.

**SCHOOL AID** -- "Defeat of the federal assistance to the states for school construction bill was, in my judgment, a most significant and heartening set-back for the advocates of powerful, centralized federal government. The frank assertions of certain advocates of this program that it was 'just a beginning' for all-out federal aid to schools on an ever-expanding scale seemed to me the most compelling reason for defeating this initial move in that direction. Education is, I believe, the most dangerous area of federal activity and control imaginable." -- Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) Aug. 6 release.

"Certainly one of the first responsibilities of the 85th Congress will be the reconsideration of this legislation, free of such explosive issues as segregation. Failure to accept this responsibility and failure to enact a sound school construction bill during the next Congress will mean that the present generation of school children will continue to be crowded into inadequate school buildings."--Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) Aug. 6 newsletter.

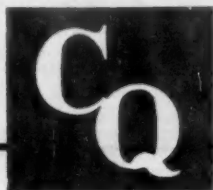
**TYP0** -- "A typographical error lent humor to a resolution I introduced...concerning American consular jurisdiction in Morocco.... In the report on the bill, the printer reversed his letters and referred to 'jursidiction' rather than 'jurisdiction'--which was pointed out by my colleague from New Jersey, Congressman Frelinghuysen, as a most appropriate error for a Jersey Congressman's resolution."--Rep. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) Aug. 3 newsletter.

**IKE'S HEALTH** -- "I don't subscribe to the fears of some that the Vice President elected in November will probably be the President. Have no fears about that. Ike is a tough one. A busted heart and several feet of intestines not usable would be about enough to floor anyone, but not Eisenhower. He has bounced right back in form.... Some of those who think his life span is now precarious will be planted long before the President even leans in that direction."--Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) Aug. 9 newsletter.

**THE REAL ISSUE** -- "Camouflaged as it may be the real issue confronting the 84th Congress and--if we stay out of war--the one which will be predominant in the 85th, is private enterprise versus socialism.... The battle is carried on on each side of the aisle between the two factions in each party.... There has been a vigorous, persistent effort on the part of a financially and politically powerful group in both parties to establish the doctrine that 'Papa knows best.' That is to say, that the representatives you send to Congress...and the bureaucrats who are thoroughly entrenched in the executive departments, know more about how you should live, carry on your own businesses and affairs, than do you....Some, your Representative included, have long fought this trend. With the Administration's aid, we have stopped some of it. Don't be discouraged--I'm not."--Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) Aug. 1 newsletter.

**HUMILIATION** -- "Many of you...have seen the pictures and news stories in the papers recently dealing with Internal Revenue foreclosures on businessmen in the Trenton area for failure to pay employee withholding and social security taxes. I, for one, do not question the fitness of action by Internal Revenue in enforcing the law in this respect. I do question, however, their right to take newspaper reporters and photographers along when they visit a place of business for that purpose. One unfortunate businessman was given just 20 minutes to raise the money he owed the government. He did so...but the story with pictures appeared in the newspapers anyway. This is not the way to make friends for Internal Revenue .... I have complained to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the humiliating treatment..."--Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) Aug. 3 release.





## The Week In Congress

**Eisenhower Support** Republicans in Congress outscored Democrats by a whopping 24 percent in their legislative support of President Eisenhower in 1956. This was the key finding of Congressional Quarterly's annual analysis of Presidential Support. Basis for the study was a tabulation of 99 roll-call votes in 1956 on which the President's position was a matter of public record. The study showed that Republican Senators and Representatives, as a group, scored 72 percent, up from the 63 percent registered in 1955. Democrats, as a group, scored 48 percent, down from 54 percent in 1955. (Page 975)

### Catholic Vote

The fight for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination has turned into a public debate on the wisdom of putting a Catholic candidate on the national ticket. Congressional Quarterly obtained a copy of a confidential memo that supporters of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) are distributing to leading Democrats. It disputes the claim of backers of Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) that a Catholic nominee virtually would assure a Democratic victory in November. (Page 997)

### State Primaries

Fred Hall became the first Republican governor in 26 years to lose renomination when State Rep. Warren W. Shaw won the Kansas state primary. Shaw must await an official canvass of voters to find out who he'll face in the general election. George Docking held a slim lead over former Gov. and ex-Secretary of War Harry Woodring in the Democratic primary. In Arkansas, Gov. Orval Faubus easily won renomination for the Democrats, as did Gov. G. Mennen Williams in Michigan. Williams will face Detroit Mayor Albert E. Cobo in November. Michigan's Rep. Ruth Thompson (R) lost her bid for renomination to Robert P. Griffin. Lt. Gov. James T. Blair will carry the Democratic standard for governor in Missouri's general election against Lon Hocker Jr., the Republican nominee. Still undecided in Missouri is the GOP Senatorial nominee to face Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Page 994)

### Comparison

Sens. Albert A. Gore (Tenn.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Stuart Symington (Mo.) are leading possibilities for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. Their votes on major roll calls since 1947 are compared and categorized. (Page 1008)

### The Issues

President Eisenhower's health, his performance in office and the problems of the American farmer are the leading political issues in the country today. So said 380 Members of Congress and editors -- representing both political parties and all sections of the country -- in a CQ poll. The 187 editors put the President's health and age at the top of their list. Democratic Senators and Representatives -- 97 of whom answered the poll -- give top billing to the farm problem. The 96 Republican Congressmen responding rate Mr. Eisenhower's performance the leading topic. (Page 991)

### Henry M. Jackson

Washington State's Sen. Henry M. Jackson is the man Democrats are most likely to choose for a Vice Presidential candidate if they take the classic advice to "Go West." Jackson, a 44-year-old bachelor, is not campaigning for the Vice Presidential nomination. But he leaves his visitors with no doubt he would accept it if asked. His hopes rest on his record and the political geography of the 1956 campaign. CQ's study of his 16-year Congressional career shows Jackson has been more "regular" than the average Democrat. He enjoys the confidence of the party's powerful legislative leaders. (Page 1004)

### Hubert H. Humphrey

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), who has been breaking the rules ever since he entered politics, has set out to smash one of the oldest traditions of all with his open candidacy for the Vice Presidency. Custom tells the Vice Presidential hopeful to keep his mouth closed, avoid controversy and pretend complete disinterest in the job he wants. Humphrey broke the rule of silence July 30 when he said he would "work actively" for the nomination. (Page 1000)